

Charged Mansfield

POP Campaign Congress Opens

Robert Siner

INGTON, Nov. 16.—The "duck" session of Congress began today on bitterness and recrimination.

Democratic caucus before the normally hostile Democratic leader, Mansfield, accused the Republican of a "massive assault in the House."

References to President Nixon's Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew were made by both sides. "It is to be regretted that time was not spent in 1968 by those who went up and back and forth unwarrantedly to the Senate," said the GOP's subject-matter candidates "to a clarification of the most of the."

King his criticism, Sen. Mansfield called on his fellow Republicans to "close the wounds" in the House and drive deeper and deeper into the nation.

He called for unity. Mansfield's criticism seemed to what is likely to prove a more than statesmanlike shield and other Senate members. Sen. Hugh Scott, D-Pennsylvania, who is a Republican leader.

He said that because of the number of members who or were defeated in the House, there will be "a lot of things on." He discounted Sen. Mansfield's charge that the GOP campaign was "a political ritual."

Sen. Mansfield said that much dissatisfaction and some anger expressed behind the scenes in the House was called to come on various bills left when Congress recessed.

Mansfield said he would consider other congressional bills with the President to a "rock bottom list of items" to be considered. He said this list will be made by the House.

He said that the House will consider the President's veto of a bill on TV expenditures, a measure to boost security benefits by 10 percent, and Mr. Nixon's welfare proposals.

He did not express much hope for a trade bill, now before the House, which would put restrictions on imported textiles. He said the House would not predict session would end but he felt it will last week before Christmas.

He said that he "has some assurances" that the House will pass a bill on minority leader's request.

Denies He Killed Kennedy in 1972

TON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—House today denied a report that President Nixon had said he would "like to see" the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1972.

The report said he never said such a thing. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon, in conversation with White House aides, had said that he would like to see the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1972.

He said the report was "a distortion of what he said." He said that he had said that he would like to see the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1972.

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COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW—"Okay," Edward L. Skinner may have said to himself, "with four police pistols aimed straight at me, there seems to be little point in defying the law." Police made the capture in a Boston backyard. They arrested the man on charges of assault with attempt to kill after he had fired on two youths.

W. Va. Crash Fatal to 75 Is a Mystery

By Jon Nordheimer

HUNTINGTON, W.Va., Nov. 16 (UPI).—A federal safety official said last night that the government's preliminary investigation into the crash of a jetliner carrying the Marshall University football team and its coaches had uncovered no irregularities in the operation and performance of the aircraft. All 75 persons aboard died.

John H. Reed, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, said at a news conference: "All handling appeared to be routine, all equipment appeared to be functioning normally."

He said that the aircraft was lower than it should have been for some reason, but "it would be premature to assume the crash resulted from pilot error."

The Southern Airways DC-8 exploded in a thickly wooded hollow Saturday night while attempting to land at Tri-State Airport in rain and fog.

Forty-three of the dead were team members and coaches returning from a game with another college in Greenville, N.C. It was the only trip by air the team was to make this season. The others aboard were professional men from the Huntington community and five crew members.

Radio Call Routine
Federal Aviation Administration officials said the last radio contact with the plane, moments before the crash, was routine and gave no hint of any irregularity. The plane's flight recorder, recovered in the wreckage, will be examined by the 35 federal investigators.

On the small Marshall campus, students held a memorial service yesterday. Friends and relatives of the dead players arrived, confused and incredulous. Many wept and some required treatment for shock.

The crash six weeks ago of a leased plane carrying the Wichita State University football team led to an informal review of Marshall's traveling arrangements, but no changes were considered necessary, according to university officials. The team usually traveled by bus.

Lack of Gear
The Tri-State Airport is not equipped with the "glide float" portion of the instrument landing system that assists aircraft in landing during adverse conditions. The "glide float" gives a pilot his altitude and helps establish his landing path, horizontal and vertical. Airport personnel were operating Saturday night with the instrument system's "localizer" portion, which supplied information on direction and helped aim the plane toward the landing strip, according to Charles Dorrill, president of the Tri-State Airport Authority.

Nixons Decline Invitation to Ford's Theater

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon have declined an invitation to a show at Ford's Theater, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 105 years ago.

The Nixons had previously expressed their hope to attend and would have been the first presidential family to view a performance at the restored theater since Lincoln was slain April 14, 1865. No reason was given by the White House for the change of plans.

Instead the first family will be represented by Mrs. David Eisenhower, the Nixons' younger daughter, and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, widow of the late President.

Seeding Planets With Life Called 'Mad Scientist' Project

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Seedling the planet Mars with test-tube life forms made on earth could lead to interplanetary disaster, an expert in astrophysics charged here yesterday.

William J. Kaufmann, 37, director of the Griffith Observatory here, said he was "horrified" by a proposal by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to consider such an experiment.

It was disclosed Saturday that NASA was considering creating new life forms which would be placed in supposedly lifeless worlds such as Mars to transform those planets into useful satellites for man.

A "Single-Cell 'Creature'"
One such organism being contemplated is a single-cell "creature" that would eat rocks and produce something beneficial to man, such as certain inorganic compounds. Others might be "programmed" to produce life-giving oxygen.

This new area of human endeavor is called "planetary engineering" and, while it is relatively new to the layman, it is a far cry from science fiction. Twenty scientists are currently meeting at Ames Research Center in northern California to discuss just such possibilities.

The problem, according to Mr. Kaufmann, is that there would be no controls on such experimentation once the organisms were "seeded" on Mars.

And, because of the alien environment of Mars, "relatively quick and unpredictable" mutations would most likely occur.

The 1969 fly-bys of Mars by Mariner-6 and Mariner-7 determined that the little planet has no magnetic field and virtually no atmosphere, Mr. Kaufmann said. Both the magnetic field and atmosphere are crucial because they act as filters against radioactive particles falling on the planet's surface from outer space.

Van Allen Belt
It is the strong magnetic field of earth, for example, that created the Van Allen Radiation Belt which, along with the earth's relatively dense atmosphere, traps most of the earth-bound radiation particles.

"It has been proven that exposure to these particles increases the mutation rates of organisms," Mr. Kaufmann said. "House flies, when exposed to radiation, have grown seven wings, all kinds of legs and God knows what else."

Since Mars has no natural protection from such radiation exposure, "the mutation rate on that planet would be quite high," Mr. Kaufmann said. "and, in a relatively short time, the life forms we put there could evolve into something very harmful."

Calling the project contemplated by NASA a "mad scientist" type of thing, Mr. Kaufmann said: "These scientists are trying to turn Mars into a Garden of Eden and there's a scientific possibility that the whole thing will backfire."

Soviet SST Reaches
Speed of 1,500 mph
MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Russians for the first time have tested their Tu-144 supersonic airliner near its maximum rated speed of 2,500 kilometers an hour (1,500 mph), the official Tass news agency said today.

Tass said the Tu-144, main competition to the Anglo-French Concorde, which the Russians expect to market next year as the world's first supersonic passenger liner, hit speeds of 2,430 kph (1,458 mph) at an altitude of 18,000 meters (about 59,000 feet) last Thursday.

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In Campaign Attack on Democratic Senators

White House Reportedly Tied to Smear Ads

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—A member of President Nixon's staff has said in a conversation with a business executive that someone in the White House ordered the preparation of the controversial political advertisements that attacked eight Democratic senatorial candidates.

The White House has publicly denied any connection with the advertisements, which ran in more than 20 newspapers the week before the election and accused their targets of favoring violence and radicalism.

The statement about White House involvement was made by Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President, in a telephone conversation in which he tried to get one of the signers of the ads reinstated in a job he had lost because of the ads.

The signer was Carl L. Shipley, a Washington lawyer who is Republican national committee chairman for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shipley was dismissed as Washington representative for Investors Diversified Services, the nation's largest mutual fund complex, the day after the advertisements appeared.

Acted 'At Our Orders'
Mr. Colson, in his telephone call to Stuart F. Siloway, president of IDS, argued that the dismissal was unfair because Mr. Shipley was acting "at our orders." Mr. Colson did not tell Mr. Siloway precisely who had ordered the ads.

Accounts of Mr. Colson's statement to Mr. Siloway have been circulating in securities industry circles. Mr. Siloway confirmed the truth of the accounts in a telephone interview.

Mr. Colson refused to comment, remarking that anything he had said to Mr. Siloway had been in "private conversation."

Mr. Shipley, who not only signed the ads but also saw to their placement in the newspapers that carried them, reportedly told business associates that he acted under White House orders. He has never said he drafted the ads, nor has he given any information as to who did.

Mr. Shipley is in Europe and

could not be reached for comment. Investors Diversified Services did not reinstate Mr. Shipley, despite Mr. Colson's call.

He had been dismissed by Robert M. Loeffler, a vice-president, who handles most of the company's dealings with the government.

Mr. Loeffler is a Democrat who was offended by the ads which were also denounced and disavowed by a number of Republicans.

Mr. Loeffler also feared the impact of the advertisements, because of Mr. Shipley's sponsorship of them, on his company's relations with two of the eight senators who were targets of the ads.

They were Sens. Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, both members of the Senate Banking Committee, which handles all legislation involving the mutual fund industry. Sen. Williams also is chairman of the subcommittee on securities industry legislation.

Both Sens. Williams and Muskie were re-elected.

It was assumed that Mr. Colson made his protest to Mr. Siloway rather than Mr. Loeffler not only because Mr. Siloway is top man at the company but also because he is a Republican.

Minimized Reasons
It is not known whether Mr. Colson acted on his own initiative or was asked to act by someone else in the White House because Mr. Colson knew Mr. Siloway. Mr. Colson practiced law in Washington before joining the White House staff and had a number of securities industry clients.

Mr. Siloway was said to have minimized to Mr. Colson the political reasons behind Mr. Shipley's dismissal and to have placed the matter in the context of an economic campaign by the company.

Mr. Colson had previously denied any personal connection with the controversial political ads after the Baltimore Sun had published what it said was a copy of a letter to Mr. Colson from Mr. Shipley concerning the difficulties of setting up a committee to sponsor the ads.

The ad carried the name of an

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And back in the pits our very own Alfa Romeo. When they're not powering formula cars they're servicing our engines. Giving them the sort of tuning which wins Grand Prix. They also keep their ear tuned for any new technical developments which might be in the air. Without them we wouldn't be among the first in the field. With them we look like we're going

to be the big noise of the 70's. With the winning works team. And the guts to engineer lower fares. That's what makes an airline go vroomooom.

FLY **Alitalia**
ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE



FLOW OF MOURNERS—Mounds of flowers continue to grow at the Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises cemetery in the unceasing pilgrimage to the tomb of Gen. de Gaulle.

Russia Foiled Nazi Plot at Tehran in '43

Attempt Reported To Kill Big Three

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI)—A best-selling new book says Soviet security shot down a plan of Nazi agents who were en route to kill President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin at their Tehran conference in 1943.

"The Checkists," a collection of documentary sketches purportedly drawn from the exploits of the Soviet secret police, has sold out within a few weeks of its publication by the Communist Youth League publishing house.

[The fact that there was a Nazi plot against the Tehran conference was known before Roosevelt told the Congress that this was the reason he had stayed at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran; the idea was to avoid presenting a target by constant trips between embassies, The Washington Post reported.]

[Otto Skorzeny, the Nazi commando chief who "liberated" Italian dictator Mussolini from Italy in 1943, also hinted that he had been ordered to kidnap Roosevelt from Tehran.]

The book, which credits no authors by name, includes a story titled "Conspiracy Against Eureka" which, so far as is known here, is the first detailed account of rumored attempts to assassinate the Big Three Allied leaders.

Eureka was the code name for the November, 1943, summit between the three leaders at Tehran. The book says the Nazi secret service planned to kill them with a heavy mortar barrage fired by a death squad of agents sneaked into Iran.

It said Soviet intelligence learned of the plot through a double agent planted inside German intelligence, a Soviet agent named Ilya Svetlov, who masqueraded as a Maj. Hans Schulz.

Svetlov-Schulz was assigned to organize the final stages of the assassination attempt, the book says, and alerted Soviet fighter planes to be on patrol at the right moment.

They caught the unnamed German plane along the Turkish-Iranian border and shot it down when it related orders to follow the Russians to a Soviet airstrip. Soviet agents led by Maj. Gen. Vasil Fankov parachuted onto the wreckage of the German plane and located enough evidence to corroborate the plot, it says.

Faster Pace Seen At Tenth Session Of Talks on Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The four-power talks on Berlin continued today amid indications that the pace of the seven-month-old negotiations may be accelerating.

After today's meeting, the four participating ambassadors agreed to meet again a week from today. This would mark a shorter time lapse than between any of the ten sessions to date, the West German press said.

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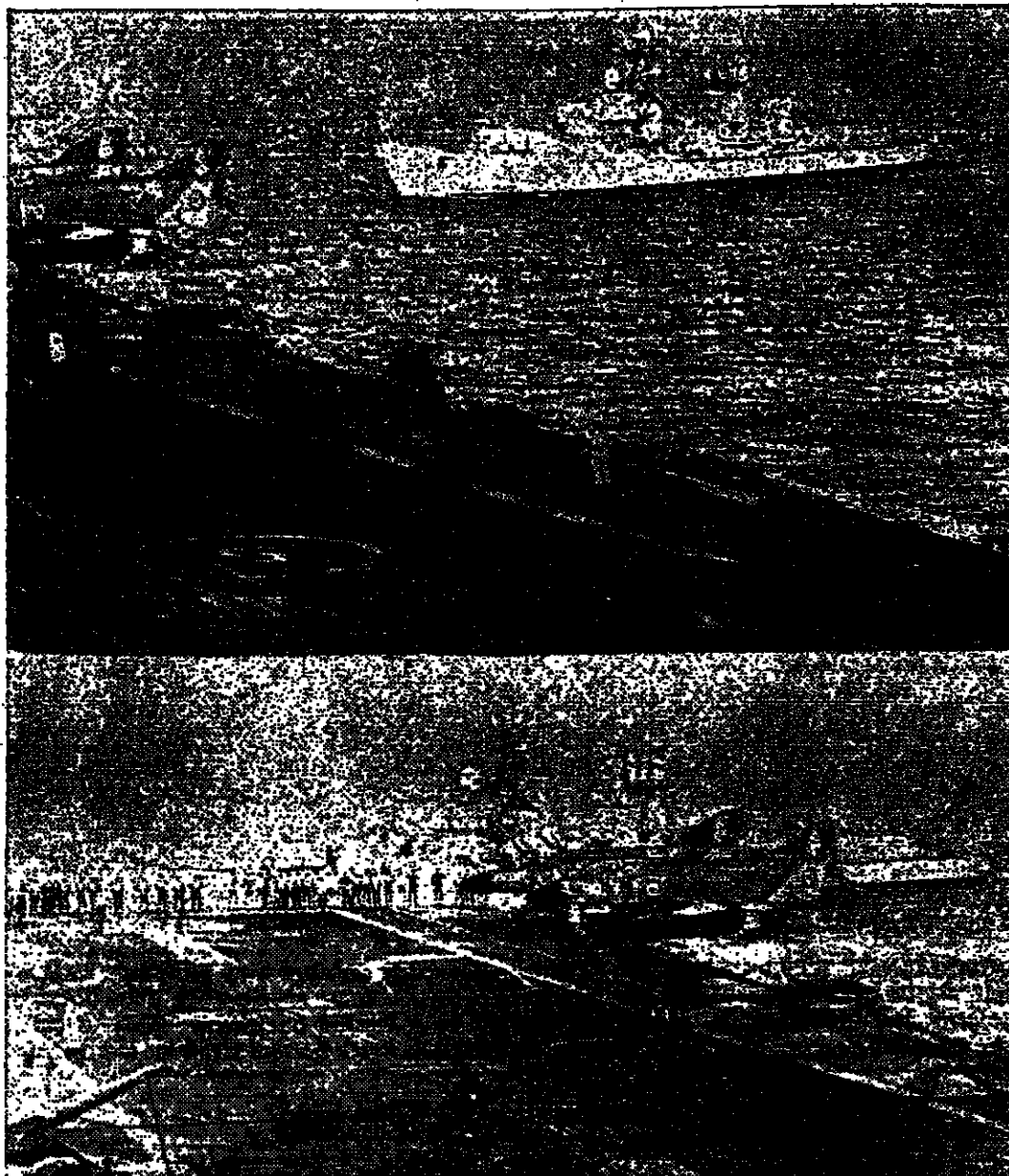
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IMPACT AT SEA—Official British pictures of the incident last week in which the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal collided in the Mediterranean with a Soviet destroyer which was shadowing it. The picture on top shows the destroyer as it cut across the Ark Royal's bow. The bottom photo was taken seconds before the impact.

More Charges Are Exchanged On 'Defection' of Bonn Deputy

BONN, Nov. 16 (AP)—Opposing factions in West Germany's case of alleged political defection traded charges today over who approached whom.

Karl Geldner, the Free Democratic deputy who pretended to defect from the government last week, said at a press conference that a rightist politician, Anton Beyer, tried to influence him to leave his party and join the opposition.

He said Mr. Beyer, a paper manufacturer and former Free Democrat, had arranged a meeting for him with Franz-Josef Strauss, chief of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian associate party of the opposition Christian Democrats.

Mr. Strauss, at a separate news conference, denied that his party or any middleman had sought out Geldner and said the deputy came to him without any prompting.

Mr. Geldner, 43, announced last week that he feigned defection from his party to expose the opposition's objectionable methods in trying to recruit deputies and thus reduce Chancellor Willy Brandt's slim parliamentary majority.

He said Mr. Strauss offered him a CSU seat and that a rightist politician had offered him a 100,000-mark (\$27,000)-a-year job as adviser in a paper factory. Mr. Geldner is a master baker by profession.

Offer to Help
Mr. Strauss said he and Richard Stöcklen, the CSU's parliamentary chief, had offered to help Mr. Geldner remain in politics. But they said, Mr. Geldner approached them, saying he wanted to join the CSU.

Mr. Strauss added that Mr. Beyer had no connection with the CSU. He is treasurer of the National Liberal Action, a rightist group made up of Free Democratic dissidents.

He added that Mr. Stöcklen insisted that Mr. Geldner tear up his contract for the job, which was to have started in January, 1971. Mr. Strauss added that Mr. Geldner had been working for Mr. Beyer in another capacity since last June at a salary of 40,000 marks (\$10,800).

Mr. Strauss also charged that two dissident former Free Democratic deputies, who defected last month to the opposition, had been

Anti-VD Doctor Issues Disc On Lovesicknesses
PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. André Siboulet can sing, but that never stopped anybody from becoming a recording star, right? And besides, his new LP has one gragger of a title: "Venereal Disease."

It goes on sale here tomorrow, not only in record stores but also in pharmacies. The album has a come-hither cover, too: a photo reproduction of the nude, embracing lovers of Rodin's sculpture "The Kiss."

"We have sex songs. We have very explicit movies. But the diseases are still a shameful, not-discussed subject," said Dr. Siboulet, who explains in the album how to avoid venereal disease, how to recognize it and then the importance of contacting one's partners to warn them.

The album costs 22 francs (\$4) and English and German versions are in preparation.

Canada Ploughest On Pollution

Held World's First Focus on Shippi

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (AP)—Canada has drawn up the set of anti-pollution regulations for the world in an effort to clean up the world.

The regulations provide for "taxes" on the liability of shippers polluting Canadian waters in the form of an amenity charge on shipping.

One federal transport official said the regulations are probably the most stringent in the world.

Opposition Is Expected
The Federal Transport Minister, Donald Jamieson, said introducing the regulations would be a stiff opposition.

"But I hope awareness opinion will temper their he added.

The government's priority is to guard against pollution by any material, man for shipping interest Great Lakes—also cover legislation—said he felt a should be made between oil pollution and fines to by other means.

"Strictly speaking," he said, "you throw an orange board you might be liable \$100,000 fine."

Claims Fund Proposed
The legislation also provides for a fund to pay claims for pollution damage which will be paid a "tax" of up to 15 cents imposed on all oil shipped out of the country.

Out of this fund, persons by oil pollution can be Provincial governments make claims for costs up oil spills.

The heaviest fine is \$100,000, which could be on any person or vessel a pollutant. Other fines offenses as failing to pollution incident or full formation—range from \$25,000 or a daily rate of \$1,000.

Shipping or oil firms required to post bonds a miles against pollution a maximum of \$14,000 size of the vessel, figure per net weight ton.

Thus, a ship of 105,000 have to post the maxir as will all larger vessels. This means the shipper total liability for pollution up to a maximum, re circumstances. Liability limited to negligence of the shipper is prove

Sato Party To Win Con In Ryukyu
NAHA, Okinawa, Nov. 16 (AP)—Voters in the Ryukyu Islands, pending on a Japanese government first time in 28 years give Premier Eisaku Sato Liberal Democrats a m

The Liberal Democrats based their campaign on success in winning by of the Ryukyu from States, won three of seats at stake in yeste

With most of the vol the Liberal Democrats of the five seats in the and one of two seats in house.

In the lower house, t ing three seats were by opposition Social groups. An independent other upper-house seat. The election was th in the reintegration of t into the Japanese pol They will revert to Jap

Russian Jew Expects Mo To Let Man
LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Russian Jew who was u allowed to leave for I this month predicted y the Soviet Union would more Jews to emigrate.

Anatol Dekator, in Lo way to Israel, told a Broadcasting Corporation had been trying for I leave the Soviet Union, month he was given a "Mr. Dekator, 28, an on that other Jews now h chance of obtaining ci

"If they act in the r under cover, but openl be able to leave," he sa in the Soviet Union's keep what amounts column."

In an article in yeste don, Observer, Mr. D counted how, after m to leave the Soviet Unio giving private Hebrew young Jews. The polle that if he stopped his, tivity and closed the might let him leave the "Mr. Dekator advised the best way to school would be to l received his visa the n said.

Irish Banks to Open 1st Time in 7 Months
DUBLIN, Nov. 16 (UPI)—Ireland's 700 commercial banks open their doors to the public tomorrow for the first time since the six-month bank strike ended Oct. 16.

Since the dispute was settled, employees have been working overtime behind closed doors to facili the backlog of paper accumulated during the walkout.

Veteran 'Chutist Gives Life to Save Colleague

ALESSANDRIA, Nov. 15 (AP)—A veteran Milanese parachutist gave his life today in order to save his inexperienced Swiss colleague from a certain death, officials of this north Italy city said.

The incident occurred when Mario Gasparini, 35, a veteran of 150 jumps, tried a twin jump from about half a mile up with Swiss Guy Bornet, 24.

Mr. Gasparini, officials said, noticed that Mr. Bornet, in his 30th jump, was getting entangled with the ropes and delayed opening his own main chute in order not to create a pocket of vacuum that could make matters more complicated for the Swiss.

Mr. Gasparini tried to open his emergency chute after clearing away from Mr. Bornet. But then he was too low. He died upon impact.

U.K. Urges European Allies To Offset Soviet Navy Buildup

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—Britain today called for its European allies to join in an increased "burden-sharing package" for Western defense and to look beyond Europe to the threats posed by the Soviet naval buildup in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Peter Kirk, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defense for the Royal Navy, said the North Atlantic allies face a potential threat from expansion of Soviet political influence "which will be inevitable if the Soviet naval presence is not effectively countered."

Mr. Kirk said here that the British Conservative government will commit the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and other naval vessels to the supreme allied commander, Atlantic.

An additional four squadrons of Jaguar supersonic close-support aircraft will also be put under the command of the supreme allied commander in Europe, he said.

He was addressing the Assembly of the Western European Union, which groups Britain and the Common Market countries. The four-day session opened with a minute's silence in memory of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Aid for Planes Ashore
The Ark Royal's Phantom and Buccaneer aircraft will provide an invaluable complement to the support supplied by shore-based aircraft of the Royal Air Force and naval forces at sea, Mr. Kirk said.

The carrier's presence will alleviate the short-fall in the weapon capability of the Royal Navy until the planned new weapons system, including Exocet, the French ship-borne guided missile, enters service on a wide scale and new cruisers start to become available, he added.

Increases in British forces committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are a very substantial contribution to any European burden-sharing package, Mr. Kirk said.

They will be worth \$245 million (\$108 million) in the next five years and over \$140 million (\$53 million) over the next ten years, he added.

British Polaris Subs
Virtually the whole of the British Navy—the largest in West European sea force—is committed to the Atlantic Alliance, including the British Polaris submarines, he said.

The British submarines are the only strategic nuclear force assigned to NATO.

The British Army on the Rhine and British Air Force units in West Germany totaling over 60,000 men provide a standing guarantee of Britain's involvement with its allies in Europe, Mr. Kirk added.

"Perhaps most important, the front line of Jaguar supersonic close-support aircraft will be augmented by four squadrons," Mr. Kirk said.

"We believe that our military measures, coupled with the contribution in cash or in kind of our allies, should provide a convincing demonstration of European willingness to do more for Western defense."

He added, "We must of course maintain the will and the ability to use nuclear—and this includes tactical nuclear—weapons."

Government Monopoly
Mr. Johnson said the United States has made its enriched uranium available to other countries on a non-discriminatory basis, subject only to considerations of national security.

But he said it would be unrealistic to expect the United States to continue to provide enriching services on the same terms once the present American plant capacity is fully utilized.

AEC Head Proposes Sharing Uranium-Enriching Secrets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—The head of the Atomic Energy Commission today proposed that the United States share some of its secrets concerning the production of nuclear power for peaceful uses.

The United States, producer of most of the non-Communist world's enriched uranium, source of nuclear power, has so far kept its production methods strictly to itself.

Wilfrid Johnson, Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission, says he believes the time has come to make some of this knowledge available to friendly countries "for due compensation and under appropriate security safeguards."

Mr. Johnson, addressing producers of atomic energy here, emphasized that he was expressing his personal views.

But his statement is the strongest sign so far that the United States might be willing to join in an international project to meet the increasing worldwide demand for nuclear energy as a source of power.

Inevitable Development
Mr. Johnson said it is inevitable that America's foreign customers for enriched uranium will seek to develop their own production facilities.

"The administration is currently considering whether some form of international cooperation in support of the creation of additional enriching capacity would be in the interests of the United States," the AEC chief said.

"The kind of cooperation I have in mind would involve our making available to our friends abroad our

Protest Ballots Widespread in Brazil Voting

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Many blank ballots and abstentions were reported today to have been registered in yesterday's voting to elect powerless Brazilian legislative bodies to rubber-stamp decisions by the military government.

Early trends indicated that Arena-President Emilio Garrastazu Médica's National Renewal Alliance—would retain its nationwide majority.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), the only opposition party permitted to operate, led in Rio de Janeiro and the surrounding state of Guanabara, where it is in power.

[But in Sao Paulo, the most populous state in Brazil, the Arena party was ahead today, Reuters reported.]

Outraged parties urged the 20 million eligible voters to boycott the country's first election in four years, although voting is mandatory. Abstentions in some parts of the country were reported as high as 40 percent. In the city of Sao Paulo, the largest municipality, a third of the ballots counted in the hours after the polls closed were blank or irregular.

'Sea Serpent' in U.S. Just a Giant Shark
SQUATUATE, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—The remains of a giant sea creature which washed ashore near here and for a time defied classification were identified tentatively today by an oceanographic expert as those of a basking shark.

Thousands of spectators lined the beach yesterday after the 23-foot skeletal remains of the creature rolled to the shore on a high tide and touched off reports that the parts of a sea serpent had been found.

Andrew Kommerth, a research associate at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, said after an inspection today that the creature was a basking shark, largest of the Atlantic sharks. They attain a length of 40 feet.

There are wise New Yorkers who regard Boston as a most civilized point of departure for the continent.

The Ritz is for them.

The Ritz Carlton Boston

The Ritz Carlton Boston

The Ritz Carlton Boston

The Ritz Carlton Boston

5 Slain on Farm

Bob Blaustein, Diplomat, Amoco Founder

American Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal and Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Alfred Rive, 72, former Canadian Ambassador to Ireland, died in a hospital here Saturday after a brief illness.

Mr. Rive served as ambassador to Ireland from 1955 to 1964, when he retired. He was Canadian high commissioner to New Zealand from 1948 to 1953 and was attached

briefly during World War II to the Canadian mission in France of the late Governor General Georges Vanier.

Merton D. Perry
BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 16 (AP).—
Veteran Vietnam correspondent
Merton D. Perry, 42, died of a
heart attack here yesterday.

Mr. Perry covered the Vietnam war for most of the 1960s, first as bureau manager for United Press International and then as correspondent for Newsweek magazine.

(UPI).—A 23-year-old former mental patient was taken into custody in connection with the deer-rifle slayings of James Fremberg, his wife and three children, on

their dairy farm near here, officials said today.

The suspect's father had owned the farm before selling it to Mr. Fremberg, according to Kandiyohi County attorney Ron Schneider. A milk-pickup man found the Frem-

Mr. Schneider said the suspect and his father were hunting deer Saturday in the area of the farm.

Work of Yale Scientists

12 Million-Year-Old Ape Pieced Together

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Two Yale scientists have pieced together fragments of a 12-million-year-old ape, opening the door to new knowledge of human and ape evolution, it was reported today.

ape's jawbone and teeth were found near the villages of Hari and Talyangar in the Himalayan foothills some 200 miles north of New Delhi, by four different expeditions since 1915.

identified but are now said to be the remains of an extinct Eurasian great ape, *dryopithecus indicus*, according to paleontologists Elwyn Simons, Yale geology professor, and David Pilbeam, associate professor of anthropology.

Prof. Simons reported the research at a meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology here.

The scientists conclude from research that the species identified is related to the ancestry of

gigantopithecus, a primate that lived from five million to ten million years ago and was the product of a common genetic pool out of which both man and apes emerged.

Teeth evidence indicated that the pre-bear-man, *ramapithecus punjabicus*, probably became an adult much more slowly than the ape *dryopithecus*. The two types, which lived at about the same time, were as ecologically and behaviorally distinct as chimpanzees and gorillas.

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Why is it so hard for multinational companies to get all the currencies they need on a single line of credit?

B. Marlinson

ORK, Nov. 15.—Joseph
son, 59, a leader in
cultural activities and
of Martinson's Coffee,
Oct. 30 of a leg infec-
agore while on a trip.
Mr. Martinson received
Handel Medallion for
service to the arts.
under, chief sponsor and
merit of the Museum
an Folk Art, chairman
of the New York City
Festival and president
let Society, Inc.,
man of the New York
Production Fund, he
on the boards of the
City Center, Saratoga
Arts Center, Theater
Fund and Dance
Harlem.

tinson was born here
at the Horace Mann
Sorbonne in Paris and
Students League here.
to 1960, he was with
Coffee, which was
by his grandfather. in
served as chairman of
from 1950 to 1960, after
concern was sold to
Life Savers, Inc., in

tinson said he had
trade to apprentice
the arts." He also was
observation and botany.
Arboretum of Harvard
has done extensive re-
his property in Puerto
adjoins the National
it. Recently, he was
showing of his botani-
lors for the arboretum,
named a newly discov-
for him.
mal collection of Ameri-
rt was exhibited in the

Chief Urges From Europe

Nov. 16 (NYT)—An ap-
proach to furnish economic
biological help to Latin
as launched here today
Plaza Lasso, secretary-
the Organization of
States.
America more and more
Europe and other
for mutually beneficial
to parallel those our
have had with one an-
with the United States,"
told a meeting of the
stitute at the Hotel In-
tal. He added:
sense, Latin America is
it ill it ever be, the private
the backyard of any
said it was a mistake
that there was a Monroe
effect in the economic
expressed fear that such
might be a justification
remaining aloof from

10 Attend Rites Yugoslav King

VILLE, Ill., Nov. 16
 g Peter II, exiled mon-
 Yugoslavia, was buried
 in a funeral attended
 persons at a monastery
 farming area 40 miles
 Chicago.
 , a line began farming
 small chapel of the St.
 an Eastern Orthodox
 and continued to grow
 ants, exiles and others
 the royal line came to
 last respects.
 member of the royal
 tended the services—
 ere), the king's youngest
 no lives in Lisbon. King
 this country in 1941 fol-
 Nazi invasion.

You'll Never Forget

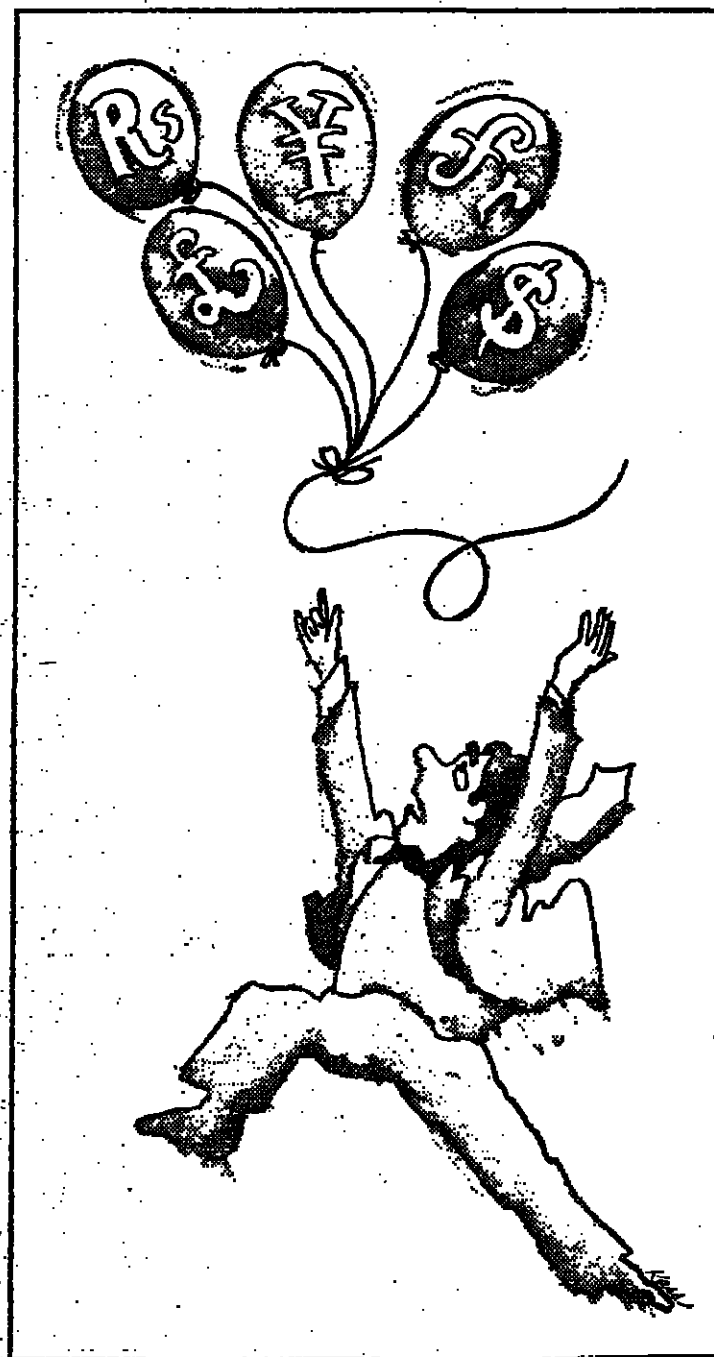
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American Express International Banking Corporation

Lame Ducks Can Fly

The lame-duck session of Congress is, unquestionably, a governmental anomaly. The national legislature has avoided it for 20 years, which was good. Such gatherings generally reflect all the bitterness of an election campaign, without whatever concrete results might stem from the verdict of the voters; they include senators and representatives who have been defeated at the polls and present little time and less incentive to produce a constructive legislative record.

It was in that cheerless context that Congress met in Washington yesterday. The indecisive results of the elections could give little impetus to clear up the heavy backlog of measures which Congress left behind in the middle of October, when it went off to get re-elected. And it remains to be seen just what effect the vigorous presidential intervention in the campaign will have on the temper of House and Senate.

This is unfortunate. The administration, before it got so deeply involved in its war with the Senate and its crusade against "permissiveness," had the framework of an excellent domestic policy, in some major areas. This is especially true in respect to the major reforms proposed for the welfare system. It was also being confronted with a serious threat to its trade policies, in the form of quota proposals that could set off a general and devastating trade war.

Both the promise and the threat remain on the congressional agenda. But it is ques-

tionable whether the tone of administration attacks on the opposition to its attitude on war and defense will help to realize the promise or avert the threat. Indeed, the best hope for maintaining the administration programs on family assistance and trade lay in some of the senators, Democratic and Republican, who were attacked, specifically or by inference, by administration spokesmen.

It is not, however, inevitable that a lame-duck Congress do no more than is expected of it, any more than a lame duck must necessarily confine itself to limping. Congress can buckle down to work for this short session, and get things done—and they do not have to be things that will cause trouble for the country. The senators and representatives need not pass the buck to the next session, nor be motivated by spite, or petty political considerations.

If Congress, in its concern over present economic trends, will remember how high-tariff legislation during the Hoover administration contributed to the Depression, it will stop its dangerous tinkering with quotas. If it recalls the dead weight that the "emergency" approach to welfare has meant for the nation since the initial emergency vanished, it will take up the President's family assistance plan. And if the White House will end its autopsies on the election, and exert the positive influence at its command, this session need not be either a vacuum or a loss. Lame ducks can fly.

Stopping a Trade War

If President Nixon intends to block the highly protectionist Mills bill that would legislate compulsory quotas against imports of textiles, apparel, shoes, oil and eventually a long list of other products, he will have to start fighting now that Congress is back in session.

The trade bill already has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee has sought to make it unstopable by attaching it as an amendment to Social Security liberalization. A majority now appears ready to support the measure in both House and Senate.

As is usual with trade legislation, the special interests lobbying for protection of particular industries reinforce one another. A formidable coalition is now pushing for this bill, even though it would, almost certainly, ensnare the United States in a worldwide trade war. Leaders of the European Common Market have made clear the certainty of retaliation. Many American export-oriented industries—including such important ones as agriculture, aircraft and electronics—would suffer. What is less well understood by many congressmen is that the nation as a whole would also suffer.

American consumers, already feeling the pangs of inflation, would have to pay still higher prices for many goods—both because less expensive imports would be restricted and because protected American industries would be able to boost their prices without fear of losing sales in the domestic market to foreign competitors. The term "protectionist" is, in a sense, a misnomer; it is really an act of aggression against American consumers and many American industries and workers, as well as against other nations,

including some of this country's most important allies.

There is a good chance that this reactionary trade legislation can be blocked in the Senate if strong presidential leadership is forthcoming. The Senate includes a group of at least 20 dedicated liberal-trade supporters who might be joined by many other senators shrinking from the bill's more extreme provisions, such as the "Byrnes trigger," which would impose compulsory quotas on a long list of items whenever imports of these items exceeded a certain share of the American market.

One problem for the President in fighting against the Mills bill has been his own political commitment to the American textile industry—especially its Southern Department—to restrict Japanese textile imports one way or another. The failure last summer to work out a deal with the Japanese for voluntary quotas tied the Nixon administration to ask Congress for compulsory quotas on textiles—thereby opening the floodgates to the Mills bill.

Now the President's special assistant, Peter Flanigan, and the Japanese ambassador to the United States are making a final effort to work out a "voluntary" deal that will permit the President to consider his obligations to the American textile industry discharged—and enable him to come out solidly against the Mills bill. If that can be done, the chances will grow that the protectionists can be prevented from railroad-ing the Mills bill through Congress this year. The new Congress assembling in January would then have a chance to weigh more carefully the kind of trade legislation needed to serve the true interests of the nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

High Time, Gentlemen

The British Tourist Authority has set up an inquiry into how the drinks laws affect tourism and tourists. Tourism isn't a lame-duck quacking for a handout. It is a booming and profitable growth industry presenting a highly legitimate, highly important point of view.

It is a dusty welcome to these friendly cash customers from abroad to tell them they can't have a tankard of beer on a sultry summer afternoon. Because it's "after hours."

Or to whisk their glasses away before the end of a holiday meal. Because it's "after time." The British public themselves are fed up with such absurdities. Foreigners must think the whole rignmarole absolutely crazy.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Tragedy as Usual

For East Pakistan it is tragedy, as usual. Simple tragedy, with tens of thousands dead; complex tragedy, full of ironies and human sordid and sickening fatalism. The world can and must respond to the simple challenge, providing relief and expertise and some of the money to make the Ganges

Delta safe. But only Pakistan can tackle the complex issues. Pakistan asks for help, but only Pakistan, in the deepest sense, can help herself.

For 23 years of freedom, the rulers of West Pakistan have allowed the listless millions of the overcrowded, undernourished East to languish. Pakistan has been the Punjab—wittier, cleverer, fatter. The army the civil service, and the landlords together have contrived to bleed away what scanty wealth the East produces.

The first and right problem is simply saving lives. But later there will be a second choice: Pakistani forgetfulness and acceptance of more tragedy or Pakistani determination finally to stem the floods.

—From the Guardian (London).

The New Management

The new management in Westminster is already confronted with familiar difficulties. The trade unions have set off a wave of demands which could increase the wage level by more than 12 percent, while production is growing by only 2 percent—an imbalance which, just after their flying start, could push the pioneers of a liberal Toryism back into the played-out field of "Butskellism."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

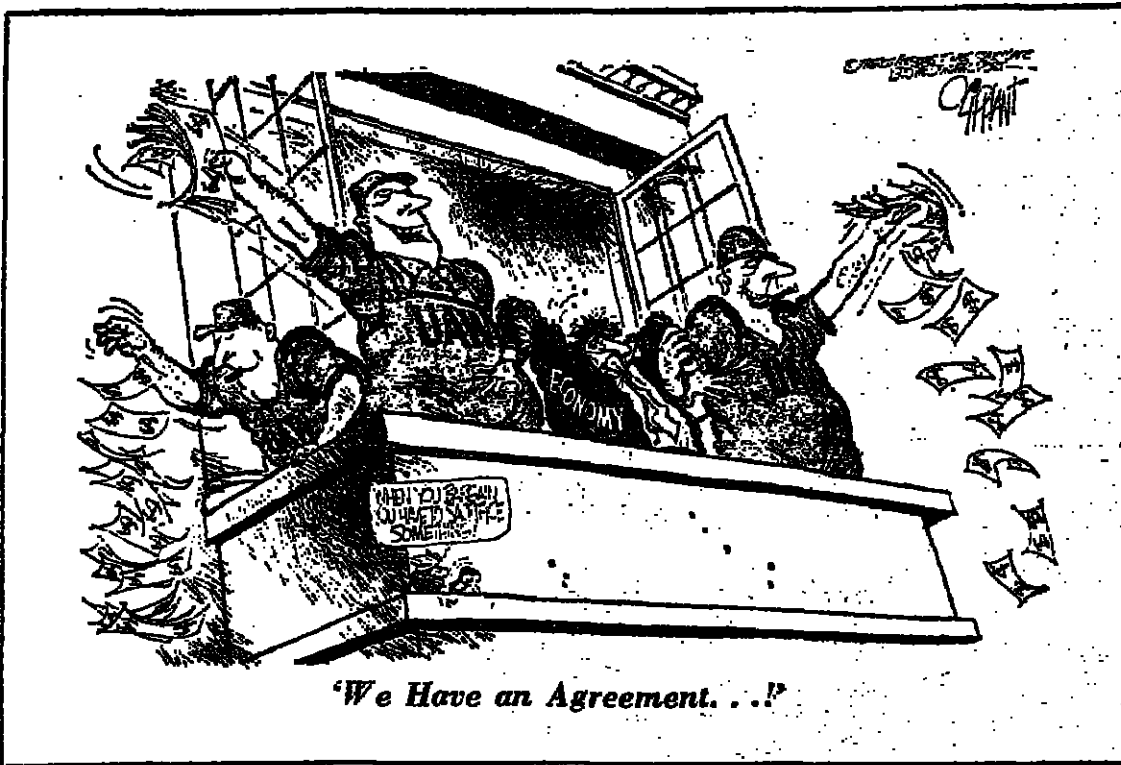
November 17, 1895

LE MANS—After a long period of inactivity, the guillotine accomplished its terrible task once more here yesterday morning when a man named Lancelotti was publicly executed for the murder of an old man and woman, on Feb. 22. After a short mass the condemned man took communion and, with extraordinary courage, walked to the guillotine. A large crowd had assembled to witness the execution. After it was over, spectators declared that too long a time had elapsed between the fixing of the head on the lunette and the fall of the knife.

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1920

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The student body of St. John's College here has gone on strike despite efforts of the governor, and has issued an ultimatum to the college president, charging inefficiency and threatening to stay away until student demands are met. The trouble arose over a hazing two weeks ago. After an all-night meeting, the students decided that in future all rules must be satisfactory to them or they will leave. The secretary of the Navy has threatened to "put a few hazy in jail as a fine example" to the strikers.



Obscenity and the Law

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In approaching the subject of obscenity the same man should avoid indignation, piety or libertarianism. One possibility is the mocking tone taken by Ben Levy, the playwright and former member of Parliament, in a letter to The Times of London the other day.

Studies in several countries, Levy said, have found that criminals against obscenity do nothing to prevent depravity and corruption, their stated original purpose. But many people still feel deeply that we must have such laws, so we had better find another reason for them. We must "look for a crime to fit the punishment."

Levy was in fact making a more serious point than he intended. Public attitudes are changing; the old justifications for suppressing books and films and the like will not stand up. But there still are social interests to be protected. The problem is to identify them—to bring legal order into an area where disorder is rolling society unnecessarily and making the law seem ludicrous.

Challenge to Court

As it happens, the Supreme Court of the United States has a rare opportunity right now to introduce some civilized clarity into the legal treatment of obscenity. It is hearing a number of significant obscenity cases, and they coincide with other developments that point toward possible accommodation of the conflicting interests.

The recent report of the Commission on Obscenity has particular relevance. Politicians rushed to denounce the majority's conclusion that "there is no warrant for continued governmental interference with the full freedom of adults to read, obtain or view whatever such material they wish." But the Supreme Court cannot brush the report aside, for it represents the first serious American effort to investigate the significance of

obscenity instead of theorizing about it.

The commission's research points inescapably to the finding that obscenity does not cause anti-social conduct. It is not scientifically conclusive evidence; no one claims it is. But it is the best available so far, much better than political fulminations, and it must carry weight in a court that demands compelling reasons for any restriction on freedom of expression.

Approach in 1957

The Constitution, after all, commands freedom of speech. That is not a self-executing rule, but at the least it requires the state to show some impressive social interest in suppression. The burden is on the authorities to justify control, not on the individual to justify freedom. And the commission report is bound to make the justification of criminal laws against alleged obscenity more difficult.

When the Supreme Court first addressed itself to the problem, in 1957, it struck what was then an informed and sensitive balance. On the one hand, it held that obscenity was outside the Constitution's protections. On the other, it defined the obscenity so narrowly—as utterly without redeeming social importance—that much would still be protected.

But that formula turned out to have an operating difficulty: It focused everything on definition, on judging each disputed work in terms of art and sex—a task that befuddled judges and confused everyone else.

Over the years, also, the framework of public consciousness in which the court functions has drastically changed on this issue. Whatever moralizing may go on, the majority of ordinary Americans has made clear by what it pays to read and see that it does not believe there is a vital social interest in suppressing obscenity.

In a way the commission itself signifies that change in attitude. When appointed, it was not expected by anyone to favor an end to restriction. Its chairman, Dean William E. Lockhart of the Minnesota Law School, had proposed a sophisticated theory for deciding what should be prohibited. But he and the majority abandoned the quest for definition and came out for a rule of freedom.

The court has already begun to move away from the emphasis on judging individual works. It has allowed blanket protection of children and of those adults who do not want to get sexually explicit material through the mail. Eighteen months ago—without dissent among the justices who reached this issue—it held that a man's possession of an obscene film for his own private use could not be criminally punished.

Accent on Privacy

The trend of all these shifts in law and public attitudes is to give fresh emphasis to one social interest: privacy. That is the individual's freedom to see and read what he wants as long as he does not exploit it or invade the sensibilities of others.

Such a view would meet the real contemporary concerns about sexual portrayal. It would take the criminal law out of the wasteful and degrading task of suppressing obscenity. But it would also allow a community to prevent public displays of the sort that now sully the Times Square area—displays that really assault the privacy of sensitive citizens.

To make such an accommodation is to take a great deal of the Supreme Court, but in our system it alone can really do so. The court's duty—and opportunity—are to cut through hypocrisy, weigh the various interests in constitutional terms and reach a balance justified in reason.

A Lesson in French

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon did some thinking out loud about political style and statecraft on his journey to Paris last week to honor Gen. de Gaulle, a master of the art.

The President's purpose was to speak about De Gaulle not about himself. It may only have been coincidence, that with the heat of a bruising political campaign so close behind him, Nixon was expressing enormous respect, indeed envy, for the late French leader's ability to rally a nation with his eloquence.

Whether or not this provides any clue to President Nixon's thinking about his own future political style, it can be noted that American presidents in the past have returned from overseas visits—especially to France—with a yearning to add more touches of style, of drama, to the American leadership image.

President Kennedy, and especially his wife, were captivated by the grandeur of the reception given them at Versailles in 1961 that they altered the pattern of White House social life to add more flair and drama.

President Nixon himself was struck by the eye-catching finery of palace guards and ceremonial police he saw on his 1969 trip to Europe. He tried to dress up the drab uniforms of the White House police. That experiment in cream-colored tunics with gold nylon trim and vinyl caps foundered, however, on gibes about "Ruritanian."

On his most recent trip it was the fidelity of De Gaulle in speech and prose that President Nixon repeatedly cited admiringly to newsmen aboard Air Force One.

He Had 'Class'

"He had the class, the ability," Nixon said at one point, "to move into a very important subject in an easy way."

De Gaulle's conversation, President Nixon observed, "was full of that kind of brilliant ability to summarize in a sentence what most of us would have taken several minutes, several paragraphs (to say) and not say it as well."

The general usually disdained small talk, chit-chat, said Mr. Nixon; he reached unhesitatingly for the fundamentals.

The President, illustrating De Gaulle's ability to sum up an entire situation in one felicitous phrase, quoted De Gaulle's 11-word description of the chaotic consequences for victor and vanquished alike in World War II:

"All the nations of Europe lost the war. Two were defeated." De Gaulle, President Nixon also went on to say, "liked to express views directly, honestly, candidly. He wouldn't beat around the bush."

Here Nixon must have been speaking more for the public record than for his own private assessment. De Gaulle's writings show with extraordinary candor that he considered it vital for a leader to employ, at times, anything but candor to mold public opinion.

In De Gaulle's earliest analysis of leadership ("The Edge of the Sword," 1932), he wrote:

"When to Dissemble" "The great leaders have always carefully stage-managed their effects... the statesman must concentrate all his efforts on captivating men's minds. He has to know when to dissemble, when to be frank. He must pose as the servant of the public, not to be its master. He must outbid his rivals in self-confidence, and only after a thousand intrigues and solemn undertakings will he find himself entrusted with full power."

That was precisely the strategy he employed in what Nixon cited to newsmen as De Gaulle's greatest postwar accomplishment, saving France from civil war between 1958 and 1962. The French leader pulled the rug from under the men who paved his way to return to rule France in 1958, in the mistaken belief that he would keep Algeria under French rule.

It was during this period that Nixon, as Vice-President in the Eisenhower administration, first met De Gaulle, on a visit to the United States in 1960. Later, when Nixon was in the political wilderness, he received special attention from De Gaulle; the French president received him as a private citizen in 1963 and 1967.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Whether it is the acknowledged stagecraft or the statesmanship of the late French president that registers most sharply in President Nixon's memory of him was left undisclosed. The odds appeared high, however, that President Nixon shares the French leader's conviction that the two are inseparable.

Small Thoughts

After reading the letters of T. R. Lowman, Thomas Collison and Elizabeth Mason on Dr. Reich's "The Greening of America," I have come to the conclusion that the Green Party's editor had something when he urged people to: THINK SMALL—Big ideas upset people.

TOM VAN DYCKE
Montreal, France.

War and Slogans

In the DET for Oct. 31-Nov. 1, Nixon is quoted as saying: "They're fighting in Vietnam so that those young men who are outside about their obscene slogans won't have to fight in Vietnam or anywhere else." In other words, a war to end war—the promise of World War I like the French aristocrats after the French Revolution, Nixon has learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

GEORGE OLSENHAUSEN
Split, Yugoslavia.

Herblock and Guns

In reference to the cartoon by Mr. Herblock appearing on Page 6 of your Nov. 6 edition, I am thoroughly disgusted with this type of pictorial freedom with my image. I proudly belong to the NRA and fully support the efforts it is making to maintain my right to personal possessions, in the form of firearms. I deeply resent being pictured as a gun-toting gangster advocating mass murder.

I own many firearms in my State-side collection and have never killed anyone. I have complied with the law and registered my weapons. I am afraid that if Mr. Herblock were to research his subject, he would find that the NRA (and its members) are above reproach in advocating stronger firearm and anti-crime legislation which will have visible effect rather than the mere of useless

Bernard Levin From London:

Before it's all over,
there is going to be
a splendid, hilarious,
knock-down, drag-out
brawl.

LONDON.—It begins to look as though, before Britain's Common Market application is decided one way or the other, there is going to be a really enjoyable—that is to say, absolutely disgraceful—political dogfight in this country, to the immense entertainment of the bystanders.

I mean horror—of the bystanders, who now seem certain to be treated to a dogfight, appalled by the most magnificent—that is, lamentable—spectacle of bloody noses, torn ears, and missing teeth. A few weeks ago, for a start, the minister now in charge of Britain's application, Geoffrey Rippon, was so indiscreet as to use, in a House of Commons discussion of the subject, the word "when" instead of the word "if." Now it is official party doctrine, in both the Conservative government and the Labor opposition, that Britain will sign the Treaty of Rome only if the terms are acceptable—if, that is, we can be satisfied that the transitional period necessary for the adjustment of our agricultural and horticultural industries is long enough, if the position of the primary producing areas of the Commonwealth is adequately safeguarded, if our cost of living will not rise too rapidly or steeply, and so on. Mr. Rippon's "when" was instantly pounced on by the anti-market forces as evidence that the present government has decided to accede to the treaty and join the Market whether the terms are right or not.

Heath's Caution

What is more, the anti-market forces are right: this government will join Europe on the best terms it can get (Mr. Heath has been very careful indeed never to give the slightest indication of what would, and what would not, be acceptable) and these will be presented as admirable in every way. Of course, there is a dissident minority in the Tory ranks in the Commons, but they have been effectively isolated and have no serious leadership.

Across the party divide, Mr. Wilson's men are in far greater ostensible disarray. A very substantial, and very vociferous, minority of his MPs are entirely opposed to Britain's entry into the Market, on any terms whatever, and a further bloc is opposed unless very favorable conditions can be negotiated. The reasons range from serious and very proper concern for the effect of still more inflationary price rises, through complex long-term economic arguments, to fears of Britain's surrendering part of her ancient sovereignty, all the way to the firm conviction on the Labor party's fellow-traveling left that the Common Market is in some sense directed against the interests of the Soviet Union. But, however multicolored a patchwork Labor's anti-market forces present, there is no doubt that Mr. Wilson must pay, or at any rate appear to pay, far greater attention to his dissidents than Mr. Heath so far need pay to his own.

The line-up, then, is thus: Both parties are officially committed to entry "if the price is right." The Tory government, and to a lesser extent the Labor leadership, are in practice committed to entry whether the price is right or not. amount of useful anti-inflation which appeared. I would strongly suggest Herblock, and others like him, flaunt their obvious ignorance of the issue of gun control to the NRA's official literature. References are made to a recent issue of Time concerning the pleasures of the average working American—"whiskey, the bowling alley, a gun collection." Perhaps the label placed on the tough should read: "Organized crime lobby for protection of criminals." These people seem to be doing a much better job in Congress than the NRA, as evidenced by the

Letters

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Editor: Murray M. Weiss
General Manager: George W. Bates, Managing Editor: Ray Terger, Assistant Manager: Robert T. MacDonald

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8. Tel.: 25-24-90. Telex: 28390. Cable: Paris: Gullies; Herald, Paris.

Subscription	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Algeria (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
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Canada (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
France (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Germany (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Greece (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
India (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Iran (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Italy (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Japan (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Kenya (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Libya (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
London (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
London (sea)	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$28.00	\$36.00	\$44.00
Madagascar (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Malta (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Mexico (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Netherlands (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Norway (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Portugal (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Spain (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Sweden (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Switzerland (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Taiwan (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Tanzania (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
Turkey (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00
U.S.A. (sea)	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$28.00	\$36.00	\$44.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00	\$34.00	\$42.00

Art

Shuman's ice for hibition

And Fleisher

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Albert Humphrey,
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King Jr., Mu-
liné Cassius Clay).



From "They Never Come Back," by Lars Hillberg.

Perhaps the exhibition
would have been more radical had the
choices fallen to the director of
the Modern Museum here, Pontus
Hultén, who is known for his
leftist viewpoint.
The fact as it may, there is a
striking painting, "Adam and
Eve," by the 30-year-old Ole
Kaks, who is exhibiting eight
paintings. The picture shows a
naked young couple, treading
knee-deep through water, with
Adam holding the girl's bra and
underclothes in his left hand
and his right arm around her
waist. Kaks calls his picture:
"The Snake Is With Us." But
unlike other snakes, Kaks's is
not twined around a tree, whis-
pering into Eve's ear, but angri-
ly raises its head above the
water in the foreground, as if
in protest.

Ole Billgren

One third of the exhibition
(21 paintings) is devoted to
works by Ole Billgren, consid-
ered one of the more talented
and promising of the younger
artists. His paintings are
strictly realistic, but he com-
bines an original sense of tim-
ing and juxtaposition. His "Med-
iterranean" is a large oil,
divided down the center, with

a couple in a bedroom scene on
the right, and a view of a palm-
lined avenue on the left, evi-
dently the French Riviera. His
subtle lights and lengthening
shadows set the time at late
afternoon and impart life and
added realism to the picture.
Billgren's other works cover
a wide range, from still lifes to
detailed portraits, or, rather,
sections of portraits in which
the setting plays as much of a
role as the personage.
John-Franzen spent two
and a half years on the U.S.
West Coast (from 1966 to 1968),
where he joined Hell's Angels,
the motor cycle gang—the gang
provided him, he says, with "in-
dispensable" first-hand knowl-
edge. His interests are cars,
motorcycles and girls and he
treats his subjects with a bru-
tality that one associates, right-
ly or wrongly, with Hell's
Angels.

Some Swedish newspapers
have charged that the exhibi-
tion is an attempt to woo
neutral Sweden into the "cultural
bloc" of the Common Market.
At any rate, Scandinavia is
having a chance to see its
younger artists through the eyes
of a Frenchman before the ex-
hibition travels to Paris.

The Problem of Underpopulation in France

By Candace Dumont

PARIS—While the United
States and other countries
are growing increasingly—and
justifiably—alarmed about over-
population, France considers one
of its major problems to be un-
derpopulation and has been
struggling to increase its num-
bers for many years.

Through its social security
and family allotment plans, the
French government spends ap-
proximately \$4.5 billion annually
in financial aid to induce its
citizens to have children.
The list of benefits is lengthy.
Beginning with pregnancy, so-
cial security pays expectant
parents about \$250 in three in-
stallments, with a bonus for
children born within two years
of their parents' wedding or
within three years of a previous
birth in the family. All medi-
cine, doctors' fees, hospital and
nursery expenses, plus post-
natal care, are largely reim-
bursed by social security. By law,
a working mother is given a
minimum leave of absence of
six weeks before the birth and
two months after. During this
period her salary is paid in full—
half by her employer, half by
social security—and her job
cannot be filled, creating some
hesitation among employers
about hiring young married wom-
en.

Family Aid

After the birth, a govern-
ment agency for allocations fami-
liales takes over, making
monthly payments to all fami-
lies with dependent children
under 20. The sums paid greatly
increase for families with
three children, who receive a
monthly average of \$45, and
rise by another \$30 for each ad-
ditional child. If the mother
does not work, an extra \$18 is
paid each family.

Ninety-eight percent of all
French citizens are covered by
social security and 100 percent
are eligible for the allocation
plan. Large families, those with
three children or more, also
receive special rates on public
transportation.

In addition, there are low-
cost government nurseries and
virtually free education.
France's policy may puzzle
the ecology-conscious and all
those to whom a stubbornly
nonincreasing population sounds
ideal. Why should a country
smaller in area than the state
of Texas, with a population of
50 million (one quarter of the
U.S. population), 80 people per
square kilometer compared to 22
in the United States, and a

The average French family is unlikely

to be persuaded by an extra \$30 a month

to go from two to three children.

housing shortage with to in-
crease its population?

The reasons are mostly eco-
nomic. Seriously depleted by
two world wars and Malthusian-
minded parents, France's popu-
lation curve declined steadily
until 1946. The result was—and
to a somewhat smaller degree
still is—a severely distorted
population pyramid, with a
greatly increasing and dispro-
portionate number of older
people to be supported by a
reduced and nonincreasing
number of working-age citizens.
This asymmetry was in large
part responsible for France's
alarming stagnation between
1913-1938, and for its failure to
cruise industrially at the same
rate as other Western industrial
nations.

Third Republic

In 1899, the Third Republic
decided that since French par-
ents could not be relied upon
to produce large families on
their own, a monetary incen-

tive would be introduced. Suc-
ceeding governments have all
maintained and enlarged this
policy.

However, all these measures,
while helpful, have fallen far
short of their mark. After
watching the French birth rate
increase considerably between
1946-1960 (and it can be argued
that the postwar baby boom
prevailed everywhere in large
part responsible), the 1960s
saw it slip steadily back-
ward. There were 18.1 births
per 1,000 population in 1964,
16.9 in 1967. Today, at 16.7,
the birth rate is not far from
the 1936 level of 14.6.

The decline set in despite im-
migration, medical progress and
the fact that the large war-baby
generation has now reached the
child-bearing age.

Deeply concerned, the Pom-
pidou government has just taken
additional steps to increase the
aid: raising sums paid to
pregnant mothers and to the

Dining Out in Rome

Applying a Dumas Theory To Stuffing a Pheasant

By Naomi Barry

ROME—Alexandre Dumas
was a great eater and a
great cook, and he wrote about
some dishes that he never got
around to executing. One of Du-
mas's more extravagant flights
into gastronomic prose recently
inspired a splendid new dish:
Pheasant Porchot. The idea came
from a passage in Chapter 153
from "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne,"
of "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne."

Angelo Bettaja, owner of the
Roman restaurant Massimo
d'Azelegio, read Dumas's mouth-
watering description of a boned
roast lamb stuffed with small
sausages from Strasbourg, an-
douillettes (small sausages made
of chitterlings) from Troyes, and
mauriettes (larks) from Pithiviers.
After he checked Escof-
fier and found a similarly con-
cocted pheasant dish, he pro-
ceeded with his own culinary
surprise package.

Applying the Dumas theory
that a treasure within a treasure
adds up to more treasure, Mr.
Bettaja dreamed, up a boned
pheasant stuffed with a breast
of partridge which in turn was
lined with a breast of thrush.
At the heart was a rich truffe-
studded knob of foie gras. To
retain its shape, the pheasant
was tightly wrapped in a patch
work of stitched chicken skin.
As it roasted, it was basted with
cognac and white wine.

The creation has been named
Pheasant Porchot, in deference
to the paragraph in which the
convivial musketeer explained
to the king how lamb was eaten
in his part of the country.
Mr. Bettaja altered the Du-
mas ingredients because he is
a passionate hunter and his
estate near Orvieto is well-
stocked with game birds, includ-
ing bob-white quails imported
from Georgia. Consequently,
raw materials would not be
lacking. Furthermore, he wanted
an extraordinary dish for his
mother's 70th birthday party.

The chef of the Massimo
d'Azelegio was given the job of
translating fiction into fact.
With Dumas propped up in his
kitchen, he produced a triumph
for Mamma who was born in
Russia, brought up in America,
and married an Italian hotelier
when she came to Rome as a
young woman to study singing.
The family success with
Pheasant Porchot has now en-
tered the repertoire of the Mas-
simo d'Azelegio. It is available
during the hunting season
months of November and De-
cember on 24 hours' notice. It
costs 18,000 lire (approximately
\$28), but one bird will serve
four persons.

The restaurant, founded in
1875 by Mr. Bettaja's great-

grandfather, offers some of
the finest cooking in Rome.
With a location slightly off the
fashionable track, it appeals
mainly to cognoscenti who want
the kind of food that is way
out of the range of the usual
Roman trattoria. Not to be
missed is the delicate seafood
risotto alla Certosa, which is
gently cooked in white wine and
fish stock and subtly im-
pregnated with the flavors of
bay leaf, rosemary and thyme.

The Massimo d'Azelegio is
probably the only restaurant in
Rome to have California wines
in its cellar. They were a
present to Mr. Bettaja from 21
in New York. The customs men,
used only to Italian wines going
to America, held the stock for
eight months while they tried to
puzzle the secret in wine bottles
coming from the United States.
Skeptical and unconvinced, they
finally broke down and let them
in.

Massimo d'Azelegio, 14 Via
Cavour, Rome. Telephone:
46-06-46. Open seven days a
week. Apart from the Pheasant
Porchot, the average price for
a meal is about \$6.

ef Oliver's Diet for Cruising Gourmets

By Hebe Dorsey

Nov. 16.—Losing
in a gourmet diet
impossible to most
not to Raymond
r of the three-star
restaurant at the
J and one of the
h chefs.

has worked out an
t with the Paquet
will have some 800
a low-calorie diet
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Mermoz, starting
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Music Prize
Nov. 16 (Reuters).
Czechoslovak com-
Composers award-
biennial Queen
music prize this
e prize of 10,000
t \$2,400) was re-
ear for symphonic

or starch. "What you don't
have, you don't miss," he said.
A conscientious man, Mr. Oli-
ver has been trying all his
recipes himself, which means
he has slimmed some but he still
has his bow-tie look. Author
of 25 cookbooks, including "The
Crustacean" (300,000 copies sold,
including 100,000 in the United
States at \$2.50 each), he has a
very direct and happy relation-
ship with food, and, of course,
with wine.

Aboard the Mermoz there will
be wine and even liquor. "But
each customer will have a bar
card," Mr. Oliver pointed out.
"Every time he has a whisky,
we'll punch a hole. That way, at
the end of the trip, we'll have
a way to check up on him."

The larder will be full of
vegetables, artichokes, pine-
apples and other low-calorie
foods. But no sugar—"We'll use
synthetic sugar instead. Lots of
meat, of course, but I'll go
heavy on fish and seafood."

Mr. Oliver claims that sauces
are not the villains most dieters
think they are. "Bourguignon
can be a lot less harmful than
a fat piece of steak. And of
course, one must never, but
never drink bread in the butter
that surrounds a sole meunière."

Then there are all those little
tricks. "If you drink a whole
quart of water in the morning,
you won't feel thirsty at lunch,"
Mr. Oliver said, swallowing a
glint glass of water. He has
been working on the diet project



Chef Raymond Oliver and fanciful model of the Mermoz.

for the past 12 years but this
will be the first time he has
put it to practice.
A typical, 500-calorie lunch,
he said, could include mou-
sseline de homard, galette Zine-

H, escalopette à la crème,
mousseline au parmesan, and
bâtons de Jacob. It may not
sound much like a diet but
Mr. Oliver says it is and insists
that it will also be très bon.

Midi Makes a Comeback in Moscow

By David Nagy

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—
The beautiful brunette sam-
tered down the runway of a
Moscow fashion house advancing
a Russian revolution with every
step—the see-through, no-bra
look.

But for the loud piano ac-
companiment, you could have
heard a pin drop.

The nude look invaded Russia
in the All-Union House of Fash-
ion, several long stone throws
from the Kremlin. The occa-
sion was the showing of fall,
winter and spring wardrobes
"designed to show the essence
of fashion for 1971."

The main message of the show
was that the mild dress, some-
thing Soviet women have worn
throughout living memory, is
now the official fashion here as
well as in Paris. What really
turned heads was designer Lena
Telgin's see-through evening
gown.

Strategic Strips

The Soviet Union's first, it
was a black velvet midi gown
with transparent black silk
blouse and two strategic hori-

zontal black stripes. Nikita S.
Khrushchev certainly would
have reddened at the sight, and
it is doubtful Soviet officialdom
is now any less conservative, but
a female official of the fashion
house told an interviewer:

"This kind of thing is very
individual. I think those who
will object will be in the minor-
ity. And if they're going to
object, they can stay at home."
"Our artists consider there's
no more beautiful sight than a
woman's body, if it is revealed
tastefully."

Those are fighting words in a
land where a daring mini skirt
is one cut more than four inches
above the knee and can get the
wearer lectured on the street by
passing babushkas (grammies).
But there was more.

The lady said the see-through
fashion was not meant for mass
production but would be aimed
at individuals who might like
to wear it for home entertaining
or for theatrical performers.

"And I think we'll develop a
blouse with see-through elements
for summer wear."

Other trends in Soviet fashion
revealed at the show:

• The mini skirt, seen occa-

sionally on Moscow streets for
some time, is still approved—for
teen-agers, in summertime. In
Moscow, judging by the show,
mini means three to six inches
above the knee.

• Soviet designers are back-
ing the midi skirt to the hilt.
"The most fashionable length
now is cut 14.5 inches from the
floor," said the announcer, and
three quarters of the show illus-
trated her point.

• London's mod look is
heavily favored for both men
and women—extra-wide, sharp-
ly notched lapels, nipped waists
and flared tails, bell bottoms
and deep back vents. So is the
Bonnie and Clyde look in ladies'
hats, which tended to have
broad droopy brims.

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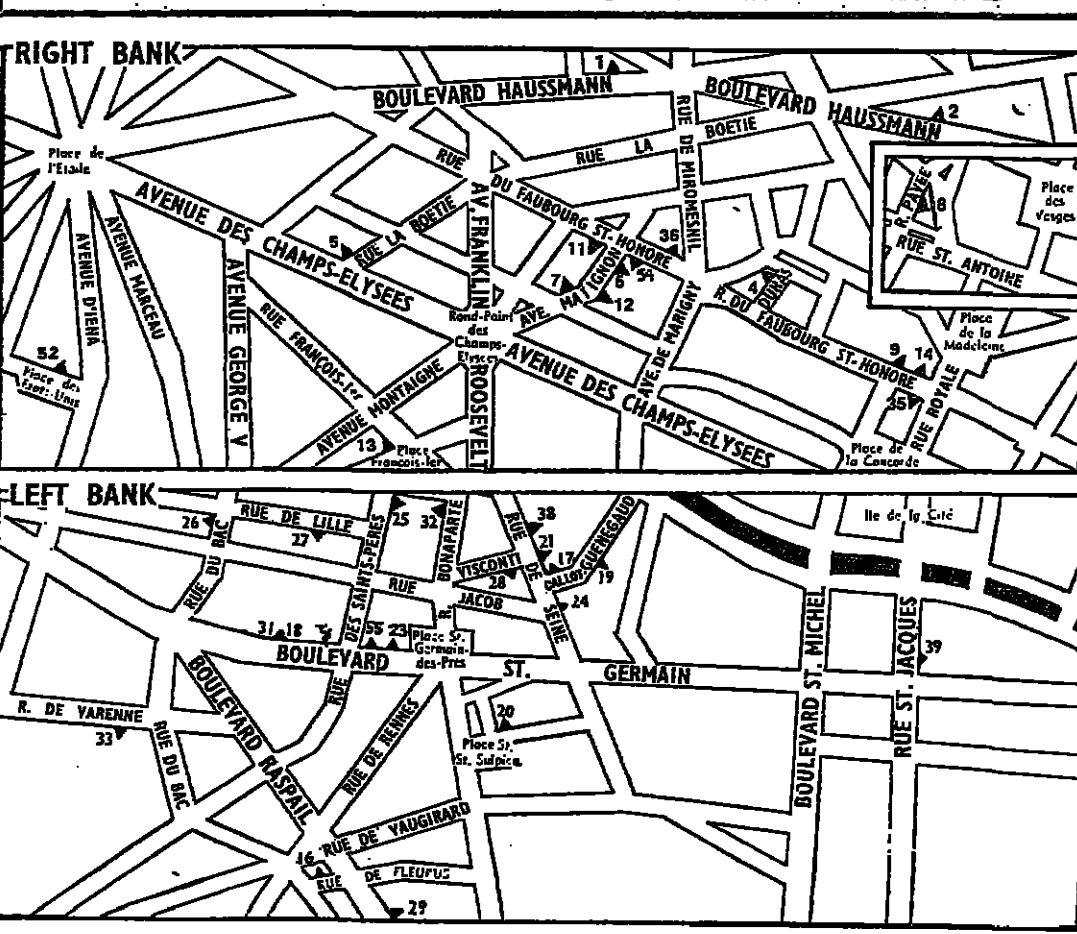
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Essence Urged in Inflation Fight

Carl Gewirtz
Nov. 16.—The world's nations were told today that the fight against inflation must be waged on a global level.

OECD Report Politically Volatile

Delegates received the report with "reserve," sources said. The domestic political ramifications of the report could be expected to create in most member states a highly unlikely that the advice will be accepted, at least in the immediate future.

No Accord

The members themselves have never agreed on what constitutes "acceptable" levels of unemployment. In the United States, for example, a fully employed workforce is one where there is only a 4 percent rate of unemployment. In Britain, however, a 30-year high was set this year when the unemployment rate hit 2.7 percent.

The U.S. unemployment rate is already at a seven-year high at 5.6 percent and the government is committed to reducing the rate, especially before 1972—a presidential election year. The OECD warns that such a policy might risk the rate of U.S. inflation.

In France, the rising number of unemployed workers has forced the government to relax its restrictive policies in the hopes of stimulating consumer demand and thereby employment.

Concerted Effort

But the OECD experts warn that the problem of escalating prices has reached the point where a "concerted and global" approach is needed, advised its members to accept a larger margin of unemployment and unused resources "than was considered normal or acceptable in the past."

They added that if unemployment remains "unacceptable levels," selective measures should be applied in affected areas, rather than on a national scale through the classic remedies of increased public spending and lower taxes.

The experts also advised the member nations not to abandon their search for an effective policy controlling prices and incomes.

But both the newly-elected Conservative government in Britain and the Republican administration in Washington have expressed their preference for letting the "natural forces" of the marketplace determine prices and wages. The government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, in fact, recently abolished the Prices and Incomes Board established by the previous Labor government.

As if in response to the oft-voiced criticism of incomes policies as ineffective, the OECD says that such measures should not be expected from them. They say it is a long-term operation.

Over the short term, the OECD experts say that "temporary" wage-price controls can be justified "within the framework of an overall anti-inflationary policy."

Britain is singled out as the nation which is expected to have the highest rate of inflation with the lowest rate of economic growth in 1971. Prices are estimated to rise 8.5 percent while the gross national product, after allowance is made for the rate of inflation, is seen growing by 3 percent.

The OECD experts estimated that prices next year in the United States will rise 4 percent while the GNP will show a "real" growth of 4 percent. They see a 4 percent rise in prices in France and real economic growth of 5.7 percent. West German prices are seen climbing 5.5 percent while the GNP is expected to gain 3.25 percent.

Admits Job Goal '72 Over-Expansive

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

Nov. 16 (NYT).—The government now recognizes that the goal of 4 percent unemployment for 1972 is "over-expansive," a highly authoritative source said.

"We are adapting to the passage of time," he said.

The aim of policy will clearly be a relatively strong expansion of the economy in 1971 and 1972 and a distinct reduction of unemployment, now 5.6 percent and possibly headed a little higher.

But even before the latest reassessment, the Treasury and some other elements in government thought Mr. Stein's projected growth path was too steep and would raise the danger of renewed inflationary pressure from rapidly expanding demand.

Debate Still On

How steep the planned growth path will be is apparently still to be debated. The decisions will be disclosed in the President's Budget and January economic report.

In another development, Data Resources Inc., headed by Otto Eckstein, a former CEA member, released a new projection of the cost and price outlook following the GNP settlement.

This latest projection foresees no further wage "acceleration" for the private economy as a whole. But the forecast puts the probable rise in average compensation in 1971 at 7 percent, about the same as in 1970.

Productivity Hike

While DRI projects an "exceptionally good" increase in productivity, or output per man-hour, for 1971—as much as 4.5 percent, and thus a relatively small rise in unit labor costs, it still comes out with a projection of a 4 percent rise in the consumer price index in 1971.

The report concludes: "This continued inflationary outlook lowers the real prospects for the economy. While GNP may be as much as \$1,080 billion, real growth will only be about 3 percent. This growth rate would not suffice to lower the unemployment rate, indeed could lead to a rise."

Registers is in Trade

Nov. 16.—France's balance of trade moved to surplus last month, following a long period of deficit.

The General Motors surplus in late 1970, following a long period of deficit, was a little ambitious.

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The General Motors surplus in late 1970, following a long period of deficit, was a little ambitious.

Registers is in Trade

Nov. 16.—France's balance of trade moved to surplus last month, following a long period of deficit.

The General Motors surplus in late 1970, following a long period of deficit, was a little ambitious.

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Leasco Ends Pergamon Bid, Cites Financial Uncertainties

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Leasco, the U.S. company that has fought bitterly for control of Britain's Pergamon Press, decided today to drop its bid.

Leasco mentioned "major uncertainties" about the true financial picture of Pergamon, a big scientific publisher. That was a polite way of describing the situation.

An independent audit recently showed that Pergamon had lost \$3.18 million in the financial year ended Sept. 30, compared with a profit of \$5 million forecast by Pergamon's former chairman, Robert Maxwell.

From the beginning of its takeover fight in June 1969, Leasco has been plagued by a big doubt on Mr. Maxwell's figures. There were charges that he had manipulated paper accounts of transactions between subsidiaries.

The independent audit was undertaken after a meeting of shareholders in October, 1969, ousted Mr. Maxwell and named Leasco men to the board. Leasco then promised that, within 60 days of the auditors' report, it would either bid for all remaining shares or drop out.

In addition to the gloomy financial findings, Pergamon is plagued by continued disputes with Mr. Maxwell on two fronts.

Its American wing, Pergamon Press Inc., remains under Mr. Maxwell's control although 70 percent owned by the British company. Mr. Maxwell has so far prevented the British firm from voting its shares.

Secondly, there is a complicated dispute about the proceeds of sales of back numbers of Pergamon scientific journals to a Maxwell family company.

Leasco owns 38 percent of Pergamon shares, bought in 1969 for \$4.58 a share.

The stock now has no measurable value, because the Council of the London Stock Exchange has barred trading until the company's affairs are untangled.

Mr. Maxwell still owns 27 percent of Pergamon stock, and he has talked of making a bid for all the other shares.

Two Pergamon board members, nominated by Leasco, Bernard Schwartz and Peter Stevens, have resigned. A third, Felix Kalinski, managing director, will stay on at the request of the board.

AMC Shows \$56.2 Million Loss for Year

DETROIT, Nov. 16 (WP).—American Motors Corp. today reported it lost \$56.2 million in its 1970 fiscal year, despite a 79 percent revenue gain in the fourth quarter and a 49 percent volume rise for the year as a whole.

AMC's fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Officials told shareholders the company is now operating in the black and should report a profit for its first quarter.

Chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. and president William V. Luneburg said that major factors in the 1970 loss were the five-week strike at the beginning of the model year, the general economic downturn and the cost-price squeeze.

Fourth Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 179.5 198.0
Profits (millions)... -16.4 -2.5
Per Share... -0.68 -0.19

Year: Revenue (millions)... 1,100.0 737.4
Profits (millions)... -56.2 4.9
Per Share... -2.28 0.26

Central & Southwest: Revenue (millions)... 354.4 323.5
Profits (millions)... 62.15 56.71
Per Share... 2.94 2.86

Coca-Cola Co.: Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 45.89 41.17
Profits (millions)... 0.77 0.89
Per Share... 0.11 0.12

Year: Revenue (millions)... 115.62 108.75
Profits (millions)... 1.95 1.75
Per Share... 0.24 0.22

International Basic Economy: Revenue (millions)... 199.5 178.0
Profits (millions)... 6.26 5.18
Per Share... 1.50 1.25

International Controls Corp.: Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 20.0 22.7
Profits (millions)... 1.0 0.8
Per Share... 0.26 0.22

Year: Revenue (millions)... 66.2 76.4
Profits (millions)... 2.2 2.1
Per Share... 0.58 0.54

Kaiser-Roth Corp.: First Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 11.89 12.5
Profits (millions)... 4.59 5.7
Per Share... 0.75 0.93

Year: Revenue (millions)... 46.51 45.64
Profits (millions)... 0.53 0.21
Per Share... 0.07 0.28

First Half: Revenue (millions)... 320.99 303.06
Profits (millions)... 2.17 4.15
Per Share... 0.29 0.55

Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 2,300.0 2,175.0
Profits (millions)... 104.82 99.87
Per Share... 0.68 0.65

Year: Revenue (millions)... 6,600.0 6,320.0
Profits (millions)... 237.74 282.42
Per Share... 1.87 1.84

"Pre-tax profits exceeded pre-taxer figures in the third quarter for the first time since the first quarter, due to lower interest rates and operating efficiencies," Sears said.



R. G. Whittle

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

R.G. Whittle, former head of export prices and administration for British Steel Corp., becomes assistant to the general manager of U.S. Steel International, London branch, on Jan. 1.

Formerly in charge of Benelux operations, Marvin L. Fulliam has been named vice-president, operations development, of Computer Sciences International.

L.W.A. Rogers, formerly market-ing and production manager of Wyeth International Ltd., pharmaceutical affiliate of American Home Products Corp., has been named operations director for Africa.

News Analysis

Budge Resignation: Timing Was a Surprise

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (WP).—The resignation of Hamer Budge as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission was not unexpected, but it still took Wall Street by surprise.

The Street was aware that "Judge" Budge wanted out no more than four or five months after he was named to the job in February, 1969. He has made no secret of his complaint that the job was too demanding and that he could think of better ways to spend his time.

The timing of his resignation, though, and the reasons he is said to have given the SEC staff, left the Street a little stunned.

The Judge reportedly said he felt the industry is pointed in the right direction and that the basic groundwork for revamping the system has been done. In Wall Street, most practitioners can hardly think of a time when conditions were worse—or more confused.

SEC Confusion

Only a couple of weeks ago, the SEC contributed to the confusion with a letter to the New York Stock Exchange that claimed to approve the exchange's new commission rate proposal, but put so many qualifications in that it amounted to a rejection.

At the end of December, the study of institutional investors—mutual funds, insurance companies, banks, pension funds, and so on—is due to be released.

Early word is that it will give a good look at the role of the institutions in the markets. If so, it is bound to open all kinds of avenues for further SEC and industry action to apply effective regulation to these groups, which account for well over 50 percent of all NYSE trading.

Broker Problems

Another example of the disarray in Wall Street is the sad plight of the brokers themselves. Goodbody & Co. is on its way to a shotgun marriage with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. The Street is rife with rumors of more firms teetering on the brink. Exchange officials do not deny that their problems are far from over.

There will also be a multitude of changes in the operations of the both political parties said today. It was uncertain whether the import-limiting trade bill could be brought up during the present lame-duck session of Congress.

Street picture. The NYSE and

Late Recovery Trims Losses on Wall Street

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed almost on dead center today, bringing to a halt the steep, two-day decline they had suffered last Thursday and Friday. On the Big Board, trading volume was the lightest in more than three weeks.

As one analyst remarked, "the selling dried up, probably because people concluded the General Motors settlement wasn't hugely inflationary after all and that last week's interest-rate reductions, although small, were better than nothing."

"Also, the short covering helped. The Big Board will publish the monthly short-interest figures Thursday night." Short covering is the buying of stock to replace borrowed shares that have been sold.

In today's session, the leading market averages drifted to small losses during the morning, but they rallied in the afternoon and were rising at the closing bell.

The broadly based NYSE index, which had been down 0.30 at 1 p.m., finished at 45.30 with a drop of only 0.08.

The Dow Jones industrial average had been off as much as 3.70 at 11:30 a.m., but the closely watched indicator rebounded to a slim gain of 0.34 as it ended the day at 780.13. Last Thursday and Friday,

the Dow had given up nearly 20 points. Nevertheless, among issues traded on the Big Board, 801 declined, while 496 posted gains and 330 showed no change. Only two stocks set new highs for the year, while 22 issues slipped to their lowest levels of 1970.

Volume Sluggish

Volume was relatively sluggish at 9.16 million shares, the lightest turnover since Oct. 22.

The even tenor of the market was apparent in the performances of the 15 most active stocks. Seven rose, seven declined, and one was unchanged. Similarly, of the 30 Dow industrials, 13 advanced, 14 showed losses, and the other three did not change.

Making a rare appearance at the top of the most-active list was Chase Manhattan Mortgage & Realty, which fell 1 1/3 to 30 3/8.

Pittston Active

Pittston was the second most active issue, gaining 1 1/4 to 33 7/8. A financial magazine had speculated that Pittston's substantial coal shipments to Japan might be affected by the slowdown in the Japanese steel industry. But the concern said there was "no indication" these sales would be cut.

The analyst who cited short covering as one reason for the modest price recovery mentioned Telex and Natomas, among others. Telex, third most active, closed at 20 3/4 with a gain of 1 1/8. Natomas, 11th on the list, finished up 2 1/4 at 48 5/8.

Among the blue-chip issues that contributed to the Dow's rebound, Du Pont added 2 1/4 to 131, while the much-discussed General Motors gained 1 3/8 to 71 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished lower in light trading. The index was off 0.05 at 215.8.

Technicolor gained 13/4 at 141 1/2. Home Oil "A" slipped 1/2 to 22 after reporting lower earnings.

Algerian LNG Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Boston Gas Co. has received Federal Power Commission authorization to increase its imports of Algerian liquefied natural gas from 12 billion cubic feet to 1.6 billion. The LNG must be imported by March 31, 1971.

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Maybe this helps to explain why the international "smart money" men are putting their funds down Mexico way... and why maybe you should, too, for exactly the same good reasons.

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12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS: These loans to Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer 11.25% after Mexican taxes (interest payable monthly) on 2-year terms... up to 12% on a 5-year term, with interest always liquid and available. Ideal for the person no longer with regular independent income. Minimum investment: \$4,000 U.S. Dollars.

9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: After Mexican taxes, earning 9% payable quarterly, here's total liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U.S. Dollars.

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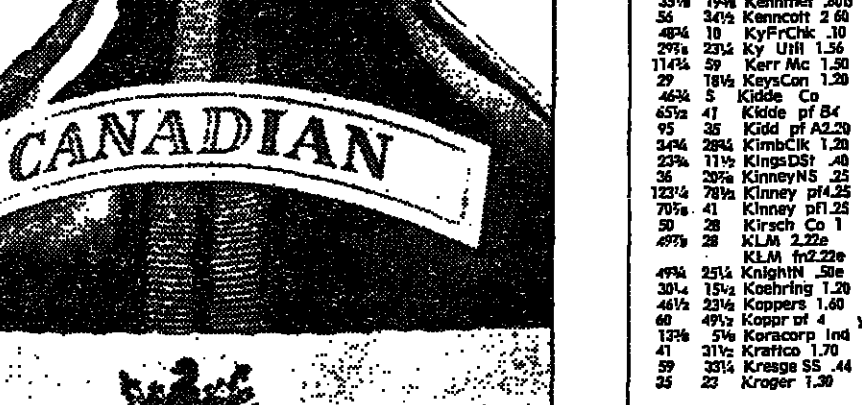
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34%	22%	Lucky St. Job	140	23%	32%	32%	32%	1%	78%	8%	Norwest Ind	74	16	16%	15%	16%	1%	40%	19%	Rollins Ind	20	15	27%	29%	2%
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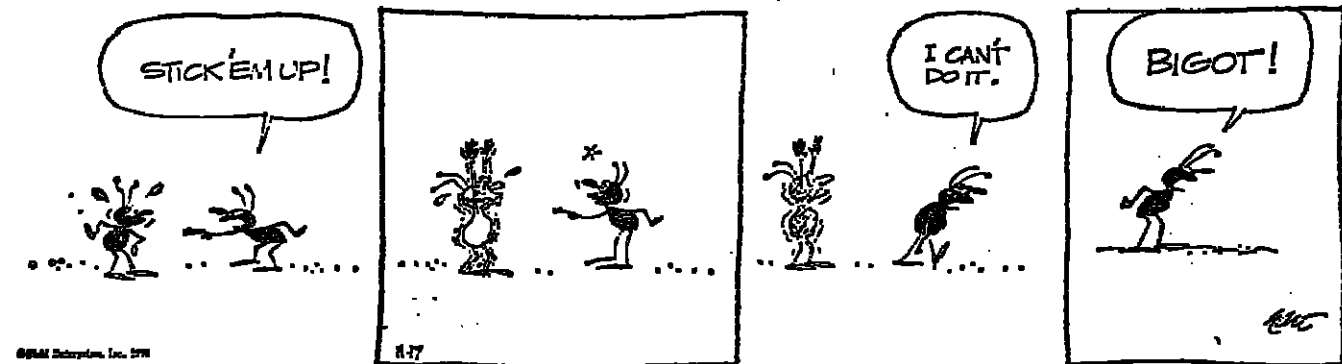
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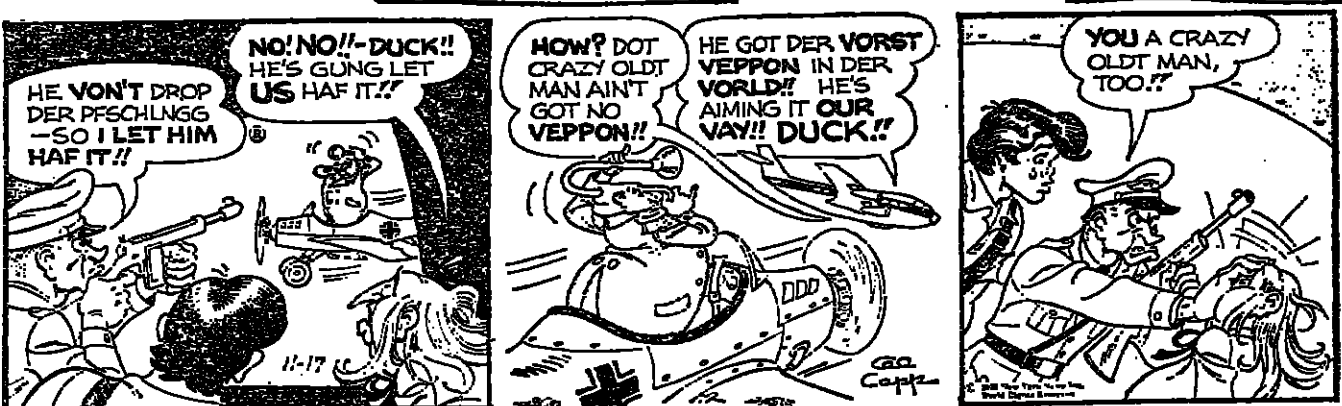
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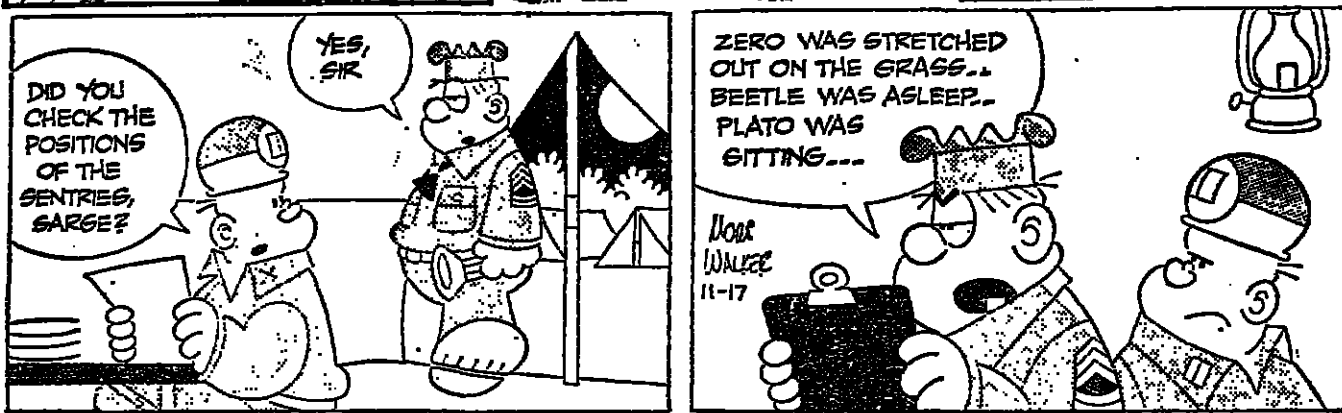
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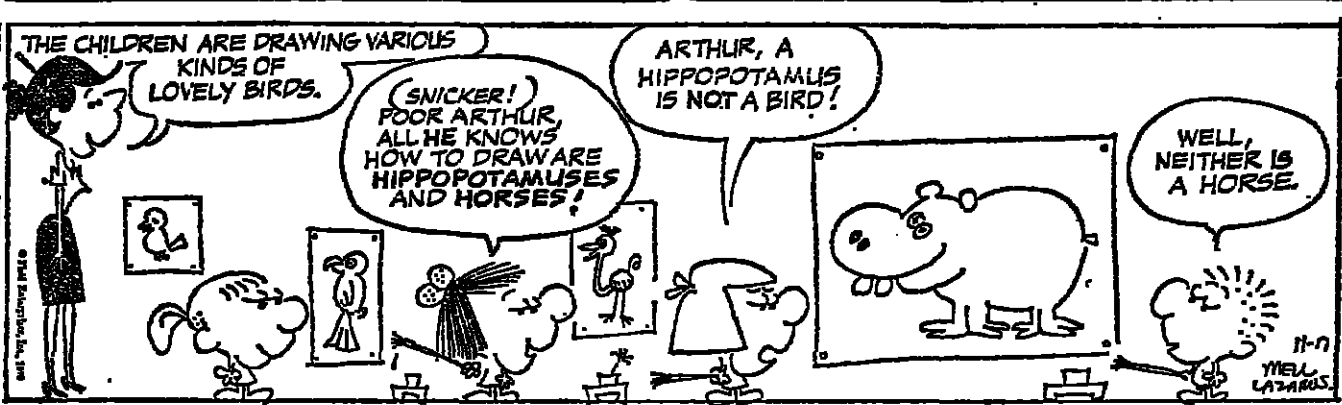
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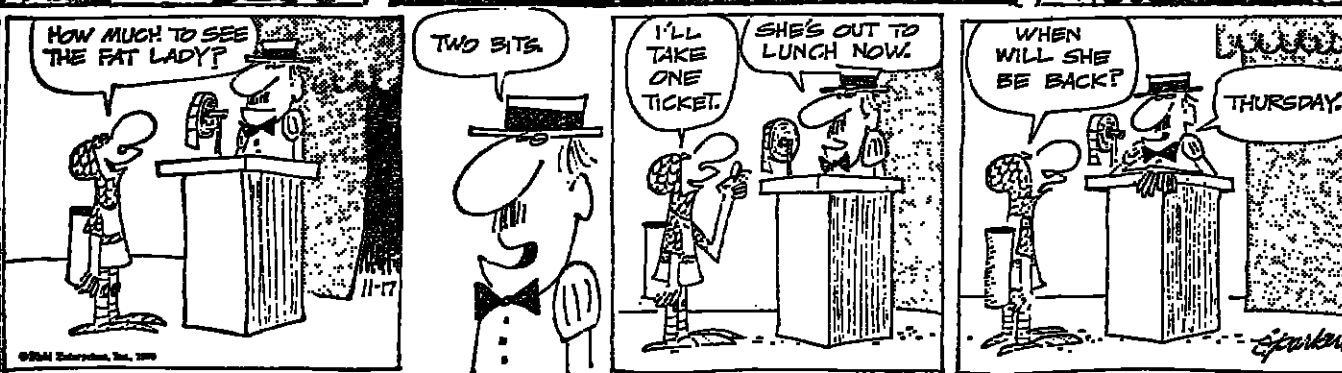
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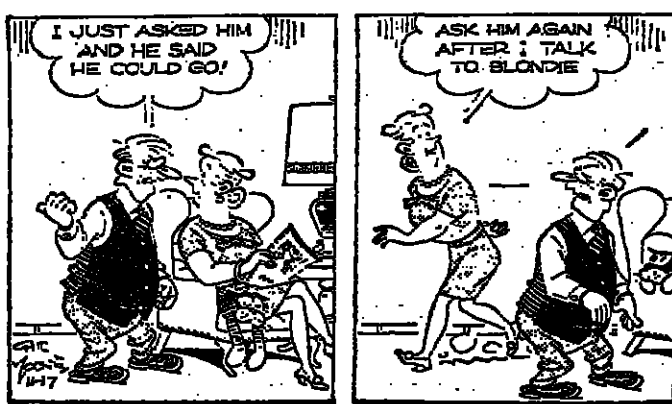
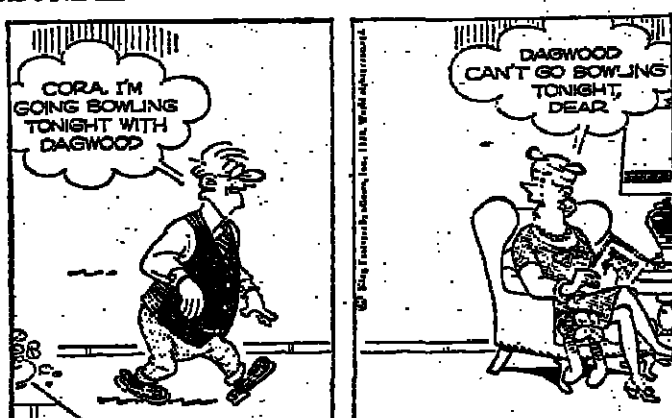
POGO



RIP KIRK



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most experts would open the bidding with the North hand, but this player belongs to a conservative minority, and chose to pass. East did likewise. South not unnaturally supposed that his opponents would be able to make a spade contract. He ventured a three-diamond bid, relying on the favorable vulnerability and the fact that his partner had passed already.

In normal circumstances a pre-emptive bid with such a weak suit would not come into consideration, but eccentric three-bids are acceptable in third seat when not vulnerable against vulnerable opponents.

Three diamonds turned out to be a winning bid. North had such magnificent diamond support that he was willing to play five diamonds even opposite a hand that was known to be weak.

East was in a most difficult position at his second turn. His partner had made a takeout double, showing better than an opening bid, so it was clear that his partnership held most of the high-card strength. East doubled, correctly deciding that his side could not make five spades or six clubs. Unfortunately for him there was no way to defeat five diamonds.

West led the spade ace, which South ruffed. He led a trump and West went up with the ace and shifted to a heart. This helpful defense gave South an overtrick and a score of 650 points.

In the replay North opened the bidding with one spade, but

his side never discovered the diamond fit. East overcalled with two clubs, and West made a cue-bid in spades and followed with three no-trump. This contract was unbeatable, and West actually made 13 tricks when North chose to lead the diamond two.

North (D) -
 ♠ Q96542
 ♥ A92
 ♦ KQ42
 ♣ A9764

East
 ♠ K1087
 ♥ 75
 ♦ 3
 ♣ KQ1853

South
 ♠ K1643
 ♥ 1098765
 ♦ 102

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
 Pass Pass 3 ♦ Dbl.
 5 ♣ Dbl. Pass Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GASP	PAISIO	BIARD
ALBIE	AXILION	EDITH
ELIA	BORDELIA	ELISE
LORIALINE	LITTE	
THIE	MEME	
CHARON	CATERING	
RILEY	PANTS	NOR
UNITE	BONNE	CAISA
NGIS	YAKETA	TOILET
BEETKAER	TRALICE	
ACADIA	ROADS	PILS
SPLITT	SOUP	ETAL
SLATTE	TIATRO	RIAMA
ASOR	EXIST	SHAD

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAFOM

OSKKI

ZALBER

GADOLA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DUSKY FRAUD OPIATE PAUNCH

Answer: What the billposter did for his employer - STUCK UP FOR HIM

BOOKS

THREE YEARS TO PLAY

By Colin MacInnes. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS is a rare entertainment - a tour de force, but considerably more; the best historical novel in years, yet more various and demanding, a piece of literary speculation, not scholarly but wise, a delight. "Three Years to Play" is not the Colin MacInnes of "The London Novel," "City of Spades," "Absolute Beginners," "Mr. Love and Justice" - but the MacInnes of "Westward to Laughter," only writ large, the imagination rampant. Which is to say, "Three Years to Play" is not about our time, but Shakespeare's. It is set in the London of Elizabeth I, the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th. Shakespeare himself is a character; his love life and his political intrigues touched on; and a play of his, based on our hero's travail, is produced in the (then brand-new) Globe Theatre, with the resulting mayhem transcribed in outrageous iambic pentameter. There is the shock of genius in this book, and not all of the genius belongs to Shakespeare.

Our hero is Aubrey, pockmarked but quick-witted son of an Essex whore, upon whose death our Aubrey hires himself off to London, there to consort with gangsters, become a pander, know just, impregnate his object, find manhood and one night trifle with some very personal sorrows, whose import he unfortunately grasps. Mr. MacInnes's style is, obviously, contagious, although, alas, inimitable. "A play is like a maze," says Will to his players; "You know it both within it, a heart, a centre, that can be uncovered; for the maze is devised for this, as is a play to disclose, at last, its meaning. Yet once entered, this maze seems, for many weary days, a meaningless confusion of paths that lead in false directions, or else nowhere."

Never. Our Aubrey finds London's underworld divided into two fiefs, that of the brothers Venice Doge and Genoa Doge. Between them they parcel out the brothels and the pickpocket trade. The son of one, Cecil, loves the son of the other, Robin. The families and their retainers fall out; both gangster courts are chased from the city by the police; both find brief repose in the forests near Epping and are partially reconciled. Aubrey, having pledged his allegiance to one gang, ultimately joins the other, and leads both to Epping; where he was born a bastard. In the interim, however, he meets an actor/playwright, not quite up to Christopher Marlowe's exalted standards, but nonetheless popular, disposed to comedy, with a bit of enigma, having a wry way with words. Asked by Aubrey "And now he loves her not?" Will S. replies: "Loves

her?... My Lord loves victories; perishes tomorrow. Aubrey not only story of his li through cruel tangled to unr column, comes to company in period play that his life playwright's imag you guess? Will roughed out his gloomy Dane, save "Tithus And "Tithus Caesar," drowning of his It appears to be opinion that Shak Marlowe, was hel that the lady he ed to love both Lord of South: Plots within plot torture by thum baldry most enormous amou Sheerly as a Elizabethan the Years to Play" - a naturally is sup and its clientele reader's mind, play the roles of times assume th strut and whid vi created London, lent, liberated, the London of covers and rock n Whittier, Chai language that i instance, of the t and Genoa:

"Why, then, a Mammion, and priests, themselves speak of what assume as being the advancement if not salvations that, in the grea tends from Pape ism, they stand where in the m rather: both fa of whatever doch presently decree they are Anglica and High demon Aubrey on his v little that is Ch I have most thoe ere now) that put upon us to i charity is most i dition in this special, at its c ing, which is m woo a maid, n pledge her, faith her, charity."

Or... but eno romp. It excites and moves the re us feel larger th teaches in its e world might be v ty not a life-st attitude for wisdo penny-pinching abilities for sale.

Mr. Leonard is er for The New

CROSSWORD

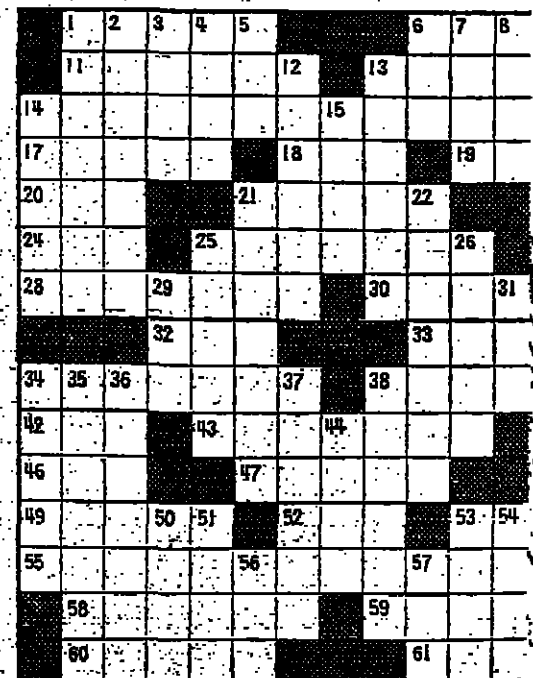
ACROSS

1 Nimble
 6 Oiler
 11 Go back on one's word
 13 Vote
 14 Forecast
 17 Fixed a squeaky wheel
 18 Cape
 19 Cather
 20 Constellation
 21 Chases birds
 23 Electrified particle
 24 Work unit
 25 TV choice
 27 Knowledge
 28 Wife of Henry VIII
 30 Envoy's residence
 32 Scottish name
 34 Developing sprouts
 38 Odd
 42 Land measure
 43 Waxen
 45 Sea bird

46 Italian number
 47 Swiss town
 48 Soak flax
 49 Conveyances
 52 Wine. Abbr.
 53 Tennis star
 55 Unaccount- ableness
 58 D.A.'s concerns
 59 Briny
 60 Bear
 61 Gratified

DOWN

1 Behind, in France
 2 Rock study
 3 Playwright
 4 a hand
 5 Freudian word
 6 Indian tribe
 7 Type of hammer
 8 Prefix with meter or tude
 9 Relatives of place nuts
 10 Slender branches
 12 Lesion
 13 Advice to bridge player with a fair hand



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